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GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



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AND VOLUNTEER
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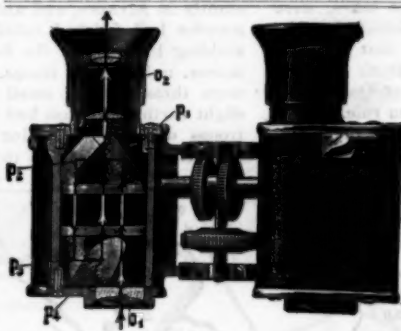
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PIVOTAL POINTS IN HISTORY.

All subsequent history has been deeply colored by the stirring events that 135 years since were occurring along our Southern coasts. The capture of Havana by the British was the first link in that unbroken chain of disaster, whose last rusty coils we are now somewhat rudely unwinding. It is certainly a singular fact that Cuba should begin and end the story. Another strange coincidence will occur to those familiar with this fateful era. The Philippine Islands were captured by Great Britain the same year that they obtained possession of Havana. This is "history repeating itself," in a most curious and suggestive way.

But this is not all. If England had not at once foolishly surrendered her magnificent prize not only American, but European, history would in all probability have been vastly different. With Havana as a base of operations, our Revolutionary contest might have resulted very differently. A "short, sharp and decisive" war might have taken the place of the dilatory tactics which distance from the scene of operations involved. France would very likely have kept out of the contest and her own subsequent history, and that of a large part of Europe, been completely changed. The wave of revolution that swept over Europe started on this side of the Atlantic, and the debts contracted by France in support of our cause and the resulting oppressive taxes, were largely influential in intensifying and embittering the contest. It is hardly too much to say that if Great Britain in 1763 had not by the Treaty of Paris given up Cuba we might to-day be loyal subjects of Queen Victoria and half of Europe be under Bourbon rule.

Cuba has long been considered the "Key to the Western World." Our Uncle Samuel is a peaceable body, and

pendence, however, then as now, was the "Morro" or "Morro Castle," as it is now generally called. Thomas Mante, a soldier of the English Army, who witnessed its capture, in his "History of the Ten Years' War" describes this famous fortress: "It was," he said, "a fort built upon a narrow point of land to the north of the town, which is large enough to hold a garrison of 1,000 men with all the necessary provisions to resist a long and vigorous siege. It contains very good casemates and two cisterns which afford plenty of water. As it stands on steep rocks it is inaccessible from the sea, which lashes its foundations. It commands the fort De la Fonta on the opposite side of the harbor's mouth, and part of the town from its three bastions on the north. A little more within the harbor, and on the Morro side, is a battery built of stone called the 'Twelve Apostles,' and a little higher up another called the 'Shepherd's battery.'"

The situations of these various batteries will be better understood from the accompanying map.

In the meantime Adml. Pocock came cautiously creeping down through the Windward passage and the old Bahama Channel. Pilots were not obtainable, and he knew that, as in the present instance, there was a Spanish fleet hidden away somewhere among these treacherous coral fringed islands. Scout boats were kept constantly in advance, and almost before the Spanish commander had finished rubbing his astonished eyes and scolding his officers, the fleet had advanced to Guanamacon, unloaded its troops, formed a line of battle and were thrashing the small force that was holding the slight earthworks that had been hastily thrown up. The troops of Carrero, finding themselves so greatly outnumbered, according to their own account, "fired with

seamen were reported unfit for duty. Water was procured only with the greatest difficulty, much of it was impure and the sufferings of the troops from these causes were far greater than any the enemy could inflict.

In spite of all these obstacles the English persevered—as is their habit—in the work. By the end of the second day's bombardment only two guns were left at the Morro to do effective work. Both sides now rested to repair damages. On the 9th the English renewed their fire with twelve guns, and the Spaniards with nine. By the 16th the Spanish guns were again reduced to two, and on the 17th the Castle made no reply to the fire of the English battleship Valiant. So for nearly three weeks both sides hammered away until they got tired or ran out of ammunition, and then stopped to repair damages. Batteries on both sides were built up, and knocked to pieces without any decided change in the situation. It was a leisurely go-as-you-please sort of war, decidedly in contrast with modern theories and methods.

On the 30th of July the mines were reported complete, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day they were fired. Greatly to the credit of Col. Macaleer they proved a complete success. The enemy seemed paralyzed by the disaster, and quite incapable of repairing it. Troops in plenty were there, but they were not thrown into "the imminent deadly breach." The British commander ordered a general charge. The English, led by Lieut. Forbes, moved forward steadily and coolly, and found no enemy to oppose them. The Spaniards seemed completely panic stricken. No efforts on the part of their officers could induce them to make a stand. There were individual instances of bravery among the Spanish officers, but the rank and file, if we are to believe the evidences of contemporary historians, were as intent on running away as a flock of sheep. Seven hundred and six Spaniards were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The British losses were 500.

The surrender of Havana did not occur until some days after, but was of course rendered inevitable by the capture of its only defenses. Not only the city, but practically the whole island of Cuba, was now in the possession of the English. The loss to the army and navy in this protracted contest was to the English insignificant, save what was occasioned by sickness. Here the loss was serious. During the various battles and siege operations the Spanish losses were very heavy. Upwards of 1,000 were reported killed and the total losses from all causes were nearly six times that number. Except from sickness the English suffered very little, 346 men were reported killed, 620 wounded and 130 missing. The exact loss from deaths by disease we have not been able to ascertain. It was undoubtedly heavy.

In addition to the capture of Havana and the mastery of the key to the Western Empire—which with a fatuous and inexplicable disregard of their most obvious interests the English surrendered to Spain the following year by the Treaty of Paris—an immense amount of treasure fell into their hands. Nine ships of the line, the largest of 74 guns and the smallest of 64, together with two more warships nearly completed, were captured. In addition to this were twenty-five loaded merchantmen, \$3,000,000 in gold and silver, 600 cannon and a very large amount of general army supplies.

MARCHING WITH GOMEZ.

A very timely and exceedingly interesting work has recently been issued by Lamson, Wolfe & Co., of Boston, New York and London. It is entitled "Marching With



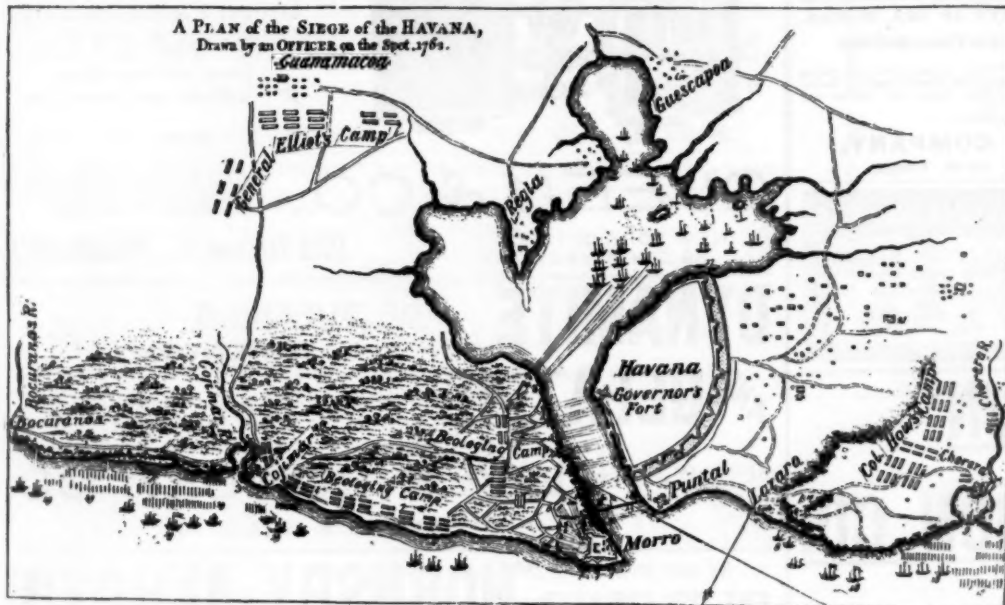
Cienfuegos and vicinity.

Gomez," by Grover Flint, a war correspondent, who spent four months in intimate companionship with the Cuban leader. The work is largely based upon the



Vicinity of Matanzas and Cardenas.

author's field notes taken at the time, and gives a most graphic picture of the present conditions of Cuban warfare and life. The author is a son of the late Gen.



rather inclined to put up with inconveniences than to make any fuss about them. He has got along fairly well in the past and has built himself a splendid mansion in this Western World. Just now, as some of his neighbors are putting him to no end of trouble, the old gentleman is seriously considering whether on the whole it wouldn't be a good plan, not only to take, but to hold on to his front door key. He is certain to do the first, and as to the last, it will probably depend a good deal on how his neighbors treat him.

Perhaps it will be well to take a chapter from the experience of England at the time when our American forefathers were still loyal subjects of the crown and colonial regiments joined with the Regulars from England in the movement against Havana in 1762. From Gen. Greely's interesting article just published in the "Cosmopolitan" Magazine we learn that the attacking forces included the 1st Connecticut Regiment, six companies from New York, three from Rhode Island, two from New Jersey, two companies of Gorham Rangers and four independent companies—in all not far from 2,700 provincial troops.

The British expedition against Havana was fitted out at Spithead and sailed from there March 5, 1762. It was afterward joined by other forces, and the number of vessels increased to about 200. Of these about one-fifth were ships of war, and the others transports. The total of the land forces was 14,040, and of the naval about 9,000. The fleet was commanded by Adml. Sir George Pocock, and the Army by General the Earl of Albemarle. The Spaniards were taken entirely by surprise. The methods of communication in those days were of course to us almost inconceivably slow. Even up to the very day of the arrival of the English fleet, the 6th of June, the Captain General of Cuba, Don Juan de Prado Porto Carrero, was utterly incredulous as to the coming of any hostile fleet. Only the day before, he had severely reprimanded some subordinate officers who had suggested precautionary preparations. His dreams of fancied security were destined to a rude awakening.

Havana at this time was a walled town of moderate size. Its harbor was defended by a series of forts which were deemed absolutely impregnable. There were several batteries outside the city, one where the Queen's battery is now located. Another between that and Punta Castle, and still a third called the Cojima to the eastward in the direction of Guanamacon. The principal de-

much spirit," but evidently in the good old Spanish fashion. They hit nobody and prudently took to their heels. The English at once advanced, and finally camped for the night about two miles distant from Morro Castle itself. On the 8th Gen. Elliot took possession of Guanamacon and established there his base of operations. Lord Albemarle, with the larger portion of the Army, established his camp in the woods directly with his left wing resting on the heights of Cabanas. Col. Carlton, the Sir Guy Carlton of Revolutionary fame—who the day before had successfully repulsed a cavalry attack with a very disheartening effect upon the Spanish forces, now took possession of these heights and at once commenced to fortify them. Two howitzers were soon mounted and by diligently pounding away at the Spanish fleet, which was found securely tucked away inside the harbor, prevented any great annoyance from this source. The only real trouble came from the guerrillas, who hung upon the English flanks like a nest of hornets, and by their incessant "buzzing" and an occasional sting managed to somewhat retard the work. On June 14 Col. Howe, afterwards Lord Howe, subsequently so prominent in our own Revolution, sent to the western side of Havana a force of 1,800 men, who were ordered to invest the Chorrera fort, to cut off the streams that supplied water to the city, and generally to pester the enemy on that side as much as possible.

On June 22 the first of the mortar batteries opened fire on Morro Castle with considerable success. The Spanish ships in the harbor attempted to silence these batteries, but were driven back into the harbor by the howitzers. On the 27th the command was given for the water attack on this principal stronghold. The Cambridge, of 80 guns; the Dragon, of 74 guns, and the Marlborough, of 74 guns, were specially detailed for the work. The monks and nuns and women and children were sent out of the city, and the serious work of bombardment began.

The fire from the Spanish guns was quite effective against the ships, but seems to have done little execution elsewhere. The ships were indeed pretty roughly handled and besides a loss of 182 men, were seriously damaged in hull, masts and rigging, and were forced to abandon the contest. The heat, however, was terrible and the English suffered from it exceedingly, and it was not long before fatigue and sickness had reduced the strength of the land forces more than one-third and over 3,000

So far as the Army is concerned, the creed of modern sanitary science is not a long one or specially difficult to understand or apply. In the stress and smoke and grim of actual conflict sanitary laws, like all others, go down crashing together. Even their suggestion here is likely to be resented with Hotsnur-like impatience. But

HOW SPAIN PREPARES FOR WAR.

Mr. Eugene Wolf, the Cadiz correspondent of the Berlin "Tagblatt," tells of a visit to Capt. Gen. Cherueca, commander of the fortress, in search of information as to what preparation Spain was making for war. As the result of personal observations, he was permitted to make, Mr. Wolf says:

"Three long days and the greater part of so many nights I have spent in the harbor of Cadiz and in her dock yards. I saw some formidable intrenchments going up at the northern end of the bay, at Rota. The dam at the south end of the city is being strengthened and fortified and three strand batteries have been erected. A Naval officer told me Cadiz had fifteen or sixteen new Krupp guns. Whether there is any ammunition for these guns I could not learn. The Cadiz people doubt it. Another matter which is quite serious: Gun practice seems to be a lost art in Cadiz. I have not heard a shot fired during the week I am here. The present Captain General does not think much of it," said a black-eyed senora to me. "It is so hard on one's nerves and such a waste of powder besides."

"A waste of powder," indeed! The Governor General of the Philippines must have been of the same opinion. "I am almost ashamed of this letter. I was sent out to report war, or at least war preparations; and though I searched high and low, I cannot discover any. I came to this city from Cologne, the Rhinish fortress, and I vow that I saw more war preparations there in a day than I did here in a week. The soldiery is lounging about; Army officers are gambling, flirting and smoking cigarettes. I hoped to find the Captain General on a bed of laurels and found him in a forest of orange blossoms. His intimation of war secrets was a mere bluff." There are no secret preparations. If there were any I would have seen them.

"The spot where Cadiz is mortal is its water supply, or rather its want of the commodity. The city has few wells, and 90 per cent. of the necessary water comes from Santa Maria, which is six miles distant to the north by sea and nineteen miles by rail."

Under date of May 9, Mr. Wolf writes as follows: "At last I have seen the Spanish Armada No. 2, or the 'reserve fleet.' The Spaniards call it the new Armada. It consists of the Pelayo, Alfonso XII., the Vittoria, the Normannia, formerly owned by the Hamburg line; the Columbia, one torpedo destroyer and a torpedo boat. The Carlos V., an ironclad, is on the way here."

"The Pelayo is a fine ironclad. It makes a good impression. There are four big guns on deck and a good many smaller ones at the sides. The Spaniards regard this ship with almost superstitious veneration. Pictures of her are everywhere; the general public thinks her the fastest and most formidable craft afloat. But I have been talking with people who know the Pelayo well, and I gather from their intimation and hints that she is one of those belles who are beautiful only when in repose. 'She has a bad walk on her,' as they say. For that reason the Pelayo has never been taken around much. She only shows off in the safety of harbors, and then is much admired. Only once did she venture out to sea, I am told, and the experiment was disastrous."

"The Alfonso XII. is a good enough cruiser, of which little good or bad is said. The Vittoria is a superannuated 'lady' of not uncertain age. She looks her years all over. They are fixing her up, though. She has received new boilers of late and new guns; but, after all, to quote an English Naval officer whom I met here, 'She resembles one of the old horses used at the bull fights. There is little doubt that she will tumble over on the first rush of the bull.'"

"But I must not forget the brand new ironclad which has been building opposite the arsenal for the last ten years. A week ago she was far enough advanced to receive her boilers. But the chain broke and the boilers went down into the hold, twenty-four feet deep. They went into smithereens, of course. Now they are erecting great derricks near by to haul up the pieces. This is the most important work going on in the harbor. All the docks are full of old iron, old cannons, dilapidated armor, old cannon balls, etc. In the yards of Carrara Arsenal the gun carriages and other accoutrements for the Vittoria, Normannia and Columbia are being constructed amid great secrecy. The Normannia will face the enemy under the name of Rapido; the Columbia has been renamed Patriota. I have made the acquaintance of the commander of the Pelayo, who constantly wears civilian dress. He looks like an old dried-up schoolmaster. But those Yankees should look out for the commander of the Columbia. This is a one-eyed gentleman, and everybody knows that the most successful pirates in the story books had but one eye."

MORE OFFICERS NEEDED.

A rather serious condition confronts the combatant force of the Regular Army, one which we do not think is appreciated to its full extent. The new method of drill and the increase in the number of enlisted men in the units of organization necessitate the services of more subaltern officers than was the case before. Not only is this so with the field forces, but it is particularly apparent with the heavy artillery, where the proper handling of the modern seacoast gun, with all its delicate mechanical contrivances, the establishment of ranges and the successful and economical expenditure of the highly valuable modern projectiles, make it imperative to have sufficient number of skilled officers. Each wasted shot would be not only a serious thing in action, but an equally serious financial loss.

Gen. Schofield most justly said that the ability and special knowledge required of a heavy artillery officer has wonderfully increased and his responsibility in time of action has increased in a like ratio. Let anyone take the Army Register and cross off the names of the various officers thus assigned and consider how greatly the difficulties and responsibilities of those who remain will be increased. They will undoubtedly rise to the emergency, but it is unjust to require them to do the work for which, by modern tactics and modern conditions, the services of twice their number are needed, and it is equally unjust to the organizations to send them into action inadequately commanded.

This does not apply to the higher officers so much as to the subalterns, the real working force and cohesive element of a regiment. It is difficult to see how this matter can be remedied. It is as absolute that there should be skilled officers in the staff as in the line, and it is an ungrateful office to condemn an aspiring Regular to forego the opportunities for distinction which now present themselves, but there is no manner of doubt that the Army will suffer both from the paucity of its commissioned force and the deprivation of its most experienced and competent officers.

As the existing laws cannot meet this contingency, and as it is self-evident that the Regular troop company or battery needs a full complement of officers, would it not be advisable to assign to each organization a suf-

ficient number of selected Volunteer officers. These, carefully chosen, would measurably meet the situation—the service would be a real school for them and they would be fitted for a future emergency. This is particularly the case with the heavy artillery. There is no doubt that most of the batteries are short of officers. The more skilled heavy artilleryists we can produce the better. A good proportion of them could be taken from the immediate vicinity of the forts. To conclude: Tactical considerations, economy in the use of expensive ammunition, the lightening of labor and responsibility all demand that there should be an adequate number of officers with the colors of each Regular regiment and in the forts.

Lastly, a proper regard for the reputation of the Regular Army itself demands that it should have a sufficient and competent commissioned force in order that it should not go into battle under imperfect conditions.

SPANISH LOSSES IN CUBA.

"Harper's Weekly" publishes statistics concerning the Spanish losses in Cuba from an official source which it is not at liberty to disclose. It appears that in the two years from March 1, 1895, to March 1, 1897, Spain had in Cuba 200,000 soldiers. Of these 1,375 were killed in battle, 765 died of wounds and 8,627 were wounded and recovered. Ten per cent. of the killed and fatally wounded were officers, and five per cent. of the wounded men died of yellow fever, while 127 officers and about 40,000 men succumbed to other maladies. A writer in the "Revue Scientifique" of October 16, 1897, gives the following rates of loss per thousand: Killed or died of wounds, 10.7; died of yellow fever, 66.0; died of other diseases, 201.3; sent home (sick and wounded), 143.0.

Assuming that 20,000 of the wounded were not sent back to Spain, we have a total rate of loss of 521 per 1,000 for the two years considered; or, of the 200,000 constituting the regular Spanish forces in Cuba, but 98,000, in round numbers, were left to bear arms on March 1, 1897. If the ratio of loss held good during the year ending March 25, 1898, the reinforcements sent during that time would not increase the force to more than 100,000 regular Spanish troops. The estimate of our military authorities is less than this by 25,000, this estimate being based upon a knowledge of the strength of the several Spanish garrisons.

During our four years of civil war one and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. (.0165) of all of these mustered into the United States service were killed in action, or died of their wounds, ten per cent. were wounded in action and one and seven-tenths per cent. (.017) died of disease and from unknown causes. Our roll of 186,216 deaths from disease during our Civil War is sufficiently appalling, but to equal the percentage of the Spanish losses from the same cause during double the period it would have to be increased to 1,500,000 men.

HOW HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The Brooklyn "Eagle," for the encouragement of the Americans, calls attention to the experiences of England's famous Admiral, Nelson, in his delusive pursuit at sea of the fleeing Frenchmen in 1798, when Bonaparte sailed for Egypt, with a view to threaten Egypt. The Frenchmen escaped from Toulon and reached Alexandria on July 1, although two fleets tried to intercept them. While they were safe in port Nelson believed they were still at sea, and in his efforts to find the French fleet he sailed around Crete, ran along the coasts of Sicily and from thence turned back to the shores of Greece. June and July were spent in a vain search for the enemy, and it was not until August 1 that Nelson found the Frenchmen, and then the memorable battle of the Nile followed.

In 1805 Nelson had a long chase after the French and Spanish fleets. He started out to meet them in March, yet it was not until the latter part of October that he found them and the great naval battle of Trafalgar was fought. Six or seven months before this bloody encounter, the French Admiral Villeneuve and his vessels had reached Martinique, where they were joined by the Spanish fleet. Nelson was ordered to give them battle, very much after the same fashion that Sampson and Schley have been ordered to capture or destroy Cervera's squadron. The record of what happened while England's great naval hero was endeavoring to execute the order he had received reads somewhat like the dispatches concerning our fleet which we have seen in print during the last ten days. Meantime Nelson had sought for Villeneuve on the Mediterranean for several days; he had long been delayed by contrary winds, and although he had crossed the Atlantic with extreme rapidity when apprised of the destination of his foe, he had been lured away by a false report to the shores of the South American continent, and he missed Villeneuve on the Atlantic wastes. Villeneuve's fleet reached Cadiz in safety, and it was not until October 21 that it faced Nelson and was destroyed. Several months elapsed between the day the English fleet sought the enemy and found them. There were days, weeks and months of weary pursuit, and doubtless a great deal of hostile criticism for Nelson from the same type of men who are to-day growling at Sampson and Schley.

OUR STAFF SYSTEM.

The New York "Evening Post" raises a question worthy of the most attentive consideration when it says: The truth is that the entire staff organization of our Army is antiquated, inefficient, and wasteful. There is no good reason conceivable why one set of officers is required to buy food for men, a second to buy food for animals, as well as the long list of supplies and equipments, and a third to pay the soldiers. The Paymasters on navy vessels have always been able to attend to every branch of the business side of keeping up our fleets, and in the European armies such a duplication of high titled staff officers is regarded with amazement and as a legacy of the English army organization of a century ago. In the German army, for instance, this purchase of supplies of all kinds is carried on by the military intendancies of a semi-civilian nature, who receive additional powers at the outbreak of war. Such titles as "Commissaries of Subsistence" and "Quartermasters" are unknown, and each regiment's business side is looked after by one of its officers detailed for the purpose. If we are going to become a fighting nation, with a large standing Army ready to take up arms at any provocation, these lessons must be learned by Congress at once, and also by those of our highest officers who have persistently pigeon-holed the strong recommendations made along these lines by such able men and careful students as

Capt. Dorst, Hein and Parker, and the late Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke, whose intimate knowledge of foreign military systems has made them eager to stop the present extravagant and wasteful methods. It is unfair to blame the Secretary of War wholly for the delays and mistakes which have accompanied the mobilization of our armies. The blame rests for the most part squarely upon the shoulders of Congress, which has plunged us into war in a state of absolute unpreparedness, after having for thirty years persistently refused to consider any measure to modernize the Army or Militia, and to end what the Springfield "Republican" terms "a century of military chaos."

SOME NAVAL NOTES.

The Secretary of the Navy presents his compliments to Rear Admirals communicating with him by long distance telephone, and would be obliged if they would refrain from damning him when he personally answers the call.

The resurrection of the retired list of the Navy is about over. Every yard and station has re-echoed shouts of "Good Lord, Jim, where the devil did you come from?" and as one ribald ensign lately remarked, it seemed as if his respected seniors were enjoying a small private Day of Judgment all to themselves. It has brought much misgiving to all but those who went out for age. They perceive now that to exhibit health, strength and capacity in active service is mighty likely to invite future Congressional suggestion that they stay there. Not to do so, is to lead their former comrades irreverently to call them "spooks." And even the resignees say they don't know anything about the new Navy anyhow.

Some of the late graduates of the U. S. N. A. are growling because some "bilgers" have been commissioned in the Volunteer Service ahead of them. The growls are wasted. Wait until the Navy gets the shaking up that is in store for it and then let them burst forth. Among some easily foreseen results of this war are the abolition of seniority promotion, the opening of commissioned rank to men before the mast, and a large increase in all grades which will be provided for by wholesale transfers of Volunteers to the Regular Service. As Lieut. Comdr. W. Shakespeare (we give him the highest rank he could have got in the Volunteer Service) remarked, "We know what we are, but we don't know what we may be."

The Navy has always cherished the pleasant fiction that when a man resigned his development ended. True, he might go on in another pursuit and with advancing years even achieve eminence, but from the naval standpoint he was still ever a stunted growth which, if it returned to its original environment, could only struggle along in a blighted sort of way from the point where it left off, wherever that might be. This is the sort of mule conservatism which now insists on putting back men who resigned as Ensigns, long before the present holders of that grade were born, in nothing higher than their former rank, unless they can answer catch questions on the laws of storms and the operations of the Naval Brigade on the mind of J. C. Soley, but which provisionally is getting knocked in the head by the obvious fact that the Naval Militia officers who left as cadets and who have withstood these curious "examinations" and thus got higher rank, are proving fully competent and up-to-date.

The position of the Strategy Board is getting funny. It would be better if Mr. Long could be induced to stop trying to defend it, for every time he launches into a new explanation of its objects, aims and purposes, the reason for its existence becomes less apparent, and its continuance a greater absurdity than ever. In a recent outgiving via the New York "Herald," he announces that "he has all along insisted that the Board's work has been confined to collecting information and offering advice which he may or may not accept," which, of course, would go to show that its function is merely to suggest counsel to him wherefrom to make up his mind what to tell Sampson, Schley & Co.

But in the next paragraph he thinks better of that elucidation and announces that "the Board has not instructed Commo. Schley not to enter Santiago Harbor, but, trusting to the discretion of that officer, has advised him against such action and believes its advice will be accepted," and that, contrariwise, of course, shows that its function is not to suggest counsel to Mr. Long, but to tender advice direct to the Commanders afloat "which it believes" will be accepted.

Where in the history of all military organization was there ever before such an extraordinary body as this? It is not a staff, for it sends direct "instructions." It does not give orders, but "advice" which it "believes will be accepted." No wonder the London "Times" is studying it with especial interest. "Despite official denials," remarks that journal calmly, apropos of an "explanation," expressly made for its enlightenment by Mr. Long, "the proceedings of the United States Board of Strategy unquestionably indicate diversity and even conflict of counsels and the absence of a strong directing hand."

The record of the New York Naval Militia during the past two months has been very creditable. For some time it has been studying certain work prescribed for it by the War College. Instead of being assigned as an organization to the duties in which it had about perfected itself, its individuals were confronted with the alternative of enlisting in the Regular Navy in the ordinary way, or of staying at home. It at once took the position that it had nothing to argue with the Government and no bargains to propose, and its entire personnel offered itself instantly and without condition or question for any naval duty to which it might be ordered.

In March the organization, at the request of the Navy Department, was recruited to full strength, from 600 to 1,050. About 450 men have up to this writing been called out. On April 12 it supplied the first volunteers of the war from anywhere to man the monitor Nahant, which it navigated from League Island to New York. On April 23 it provided a full crew to the Yankee, and manned the coast signal stations at Montauk, Quogue and Fire Island. It also manned the tugs provided by the State of New York for the protection of New York harbor until the Navy vessels were in readiness. Its officers have gone into the Volunteer service in lower grades than they held in their own battalions, and under rigid examinations. The service rendered has been most timely and valuable, and Capt. Miller and the citizens of New York have very good reason to be proud of it.

P. B.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27.

On the morning of May 20, the fleet lying off Havana was enlarged and strengthened by many additions. Some of the smaller ships which had been coaling and repairing in Key West and then waiting orders were hastily ordered to join the fleet at Havana, making the run at night. On the 21st the larger vessels began to appear to reinforce their weaker sisters. The first night that the squadron laid off Havana, the light from Morro Castle, as well as the big searchlight illuminated the water for miles around, but on the second evening utter darkness was decided upon and not a gleam of light was to be seen anywhere in the harbor. Evidently the fleet lying off Morro and forming a nautical wheel of which the castle fort was the hub and the ships the spokes, had made the forces of Blanco cautious. The very uncertainty of the purpose of this rapidly increasing array of men-of-war, must, to say the least, have made the Havanae uncomfortable.

The flagship, the New York, assembled the ships around her on the morning of May 22, giving them the orders for their various details, and then without loss of extra time started off, leaving the others to get to their stations. The next day was full of excitement. At daybreak the fleet was rendezvoused ten miles off the coast in a line with Morro. After a consultation on the part of Adml. Sampson and his commanding officers, plans were formed for the distribution of the ships and at once put in execution and with the squadron in double column formation the ships steamed toward the East, the course being 2½ miles. First went the New York with her body guard, the plucky torpedo boats, the Foote and the Rodgers.

Alongside the flagship, passed the torpedo boats, but overshadowed by her companion, was the unwelcome Newport. Next came the Indiana, escorted by the speedy, fine-lined Mayflower, followed by the Machias and Vicksburg, and behind all a number of small craft of the auxiliary fleet of the converted order. A number of tugs, colliers and dispatch boats are embraced in the last term.

The Montgomery left the fleet and steamed off to the North, flying the pennant of Commo. Watson. Her mission was to summon all the ships then lying at or around Key West and send them to meet the others at the rendezvous. The start from Matanzas was scarcely made before the Machias was reported as disabled and accordingly fell out of line and was left to repair some injury to her air pump. She rejoined the next day. Later in the day the interest of all on the squadron centered on the arrival of the New Orleans. Coming from a foreign shipyard, and being built on a foreign model, she was the object of close scrutiny and animated discussion. The verdict reached by all the officers was that she was a success and a great addition to the fighting strength of the fleet. She is especially adapted for cruising on these waters, being built for warm climates and on that account possesses an extraordinary amount of comfort, for both men and officers.

Thus reinforced, the ships sailed by Matanzas during the morning and by night had left Cardenas behind them. The following morning, while off Cape Francis, NE. 20 miles, a halt was called and the fleet anchored, the supply ship having appeared. By this time its members had become still more augmented, some of the heavy weights having in the meantime reported, i. e., the Terror, Miantonomoh, Puritan and Amphitrite, as well as a number of smaller ones, there being all in all eighteen men-of-war which were here gathered together.

The store ship is the old Illinois of the Pennsylvania line and is admirably fitted for this duty. Provisions of all sorts were rapidly transferred from her to the fleet ships. It really was a very pretty sight to watch from a ship's deck this animated scene of small boats traveling back and forth to the distributing point. Some of the smaller gunboats and converted cruisers have no ice machine, and in consequence have lacked that greatest of all luxuries in a hot climate, unlimited ice. As the supply brought an ample quantity, those who drink beer can now have it properly cooled, and enough fresh beef is on hand to supply all messes on the various ships. As most of the men-of-war have refrigerating outfits, sufficient amounts of perishable stores can be taken to make frequent replenishings unnecessary.

The monitors took advantage of good weather and a quiet sea to coal under the leeway of Cayo Redras the next morning, the coal having arrived on the collier, Sterling.

This matter of coaling ships at sea is regarded as a difficult task and the ease with which it has been managed in the fleet is a matter of congratulation among officers. It certainly reflects great credit on the chief of the Bureau of Equipment, who has perfected the details of the work.

The Cincinnati, Detroit, Wasp and Vesuvius are our newest comers. One week we have been without our mail, it having arrived on the 27th. We did hear of the arrival of the Oregon from the flagship and also gained some unverified news about the Spanish ships being at Santiago, but beyond that we had heard nothing. The purpose of our being, is, of course, to find the enemy's ships, but we have reached the conclusion that we are not likely to meet them as we supposed when we started out. Then we thought their objective point would be Havana, and to prevent this was our scheme, but May 25 we were forced to abandon this idea. Our cruising ground has been along the Northern coast of Cuba in what is known as the old Bahama Channel. Through this we thought the Spanish squadron would pass, if on their way to Havana. They would be hemmed in by the Bahama banks on the North and the rocky keys on the South and so could not well elude us. That idea we have now abandoned and trust that the news which we hear of their being shut up in Santiago harbor may be the truth. If so then we have them just where we want them and where in the meantime they can offer no aid to Blanco.

The weather has been and still is most delightful. Warm days, but nights cool enough to sleep most comfortably, when one gets the opportunity. Duty is still doubled on all the ships. The only change lately made was the detachment of Ensign Belknap from the Newport, and his assignment to the staff of Commo. Remy as secretary.

The new call for Volunteers means the appointment of a number of Major and Brigadier Generals, as well as staff and field officers. Already pressure is being brought to bear upon the President by politicians in behalf of place hunters. Approximately speaking, the 75,000 men called for in the second proclamation will require either by appointment or by officers already appointed, three Major Generals and about twenty-four Brigadier Generals. The Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants are appointed by the Governors of the various States. The Regular Army officers are watching developments with the liveliest interest. They are quite pronounced in saying that the "sons of the fathers" and the civilians had entirely too much show in filling the staffs of the 125,000 volunteers.

THE CAVALRY ENTERTAINS THE NAVY.

Port Tampa, Fla., May 26, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The coming of the gunboats Helena and Bancroft to this port caused no little flutter of excitement.

Numerous were the conjectures as to the purpose of the visit. Whether or not any of the guesses came within gunshot of the truth will probably never be known, as the senior "skipper" keeps his own counsel.

On the night of May 24 the officers of the Helena, the Bancroft having returned to Key West that morning, were entertained at dinner by the officers of the 9th U. S. Cav. at the Port Tampa Inn.

This affair marked the first opportunity of a cavalry regiment to entertain seafarers, and the 9th maintained its reputation for hospitality and good fellowship.

After full justice had been done to the good things placed before those who were fortunate enough to be present, Toastmaster Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., uncorked the phials of eloquence and wit by proposing "Our Country and President," followed by "The Queen of England and Empress of India; God Bless Her," to which Sir Bryan Leighton, Captain in the English service, responded in feeling and appropriate terms. "Our Navy," called upon Capt. Swinburne, of the Helena, to manifest his ability to speak for, as well as to act, with the Navy, and those who know the gallant "skipper" who first planted "Old Glory" upon our new possessions, the Hawaiian Islands, know that he was fully equal to the occasion.

Numerous other toasts were proposed and responded to, when the company fell into the humor of vocalism, and the efforts of Capt. Vreeland, of the Helena, and Capts. Dimmick and Guilfoyle and Lieuts. White, Barber and Cavanaugh enlivened the occasion.

At a late hour an adjournment was had, so as to enable the guests to reach their boat before morning.

Altogether one of those pleasant occasions which mark the coming together of the two services was had and the participants separated with an increased admiration for the two watchdogs of our country's honor and greatness.

VERITAS.

MAIL FOR FORCES AT THE FRONT.

In our issue of May 28, page 767, we gave a complete list of the stations of the United States Army and on page 776 the stations of the Volunteer Army as far as determined at that time. The addresses of Navy vessels are given each week. Too much care cannot be taken in addressing communications, and in every case the name of the vessel, the company and regiment, as well as the State the organization is from should be added in the case of Volunteer troops, thus: "Private John Doe, Co. A, 71st New York Volunteers, Lakeland, Fla.," or if it be an officer or non-commissioned officer of the headquarters staff the address should be (give rank) "Thomas Jones, Headquarters 2d Illinois Volunteers, Tampa, Fla." The name and destination is not sufficient, and letters so addressed it will be impossible to deliver.

Parties who desire to communicate with a Colonel of a regiment or Captain of a company officially should address the letter, "Commanding Officer, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, Tampa, Fla.," or "Commanding Officer, Co. A, 69th New York Volunteers, Chickamauga, Ga.," as the case may be.

The Regulars can easily be designated by prefixing "U. S.," thus: "U. S. Art.," etc. In sending mail to men on duty at Manila the same care must be taken and the company, regiment, headquarters or vessel a man is attached to must never be omitted. Mail for officers and men at Manila should be addressed in care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. For example, "Col. Jos. A. Smith, 1st California Volunteers, Manila. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal." Mail for troops on duty at Chickamauga, Ga., Tampa, Fla., Lakeland, Fla., Falls Church, Va., or at other points named in our lists should be addressed at the places mentioned, and the several postoffices near the camps have made arrangements to forward mail, even if the troops should leave for other places before a letter or paper arrives, as officers in command of the various camps have been instructed to notify the nearest Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, by wire if necessary, of any desired changes in the dispatch of mail matter on account of the movements of troops.

Letters written by officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, and privates in the Military, Naval or Marine service of the United States, to be transmitted unpaid must be plainly marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," or "Marine's Letter," as the case may be, and signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be; and in the Navy and Marine service, by the officer in command of the vessel, or surgeon on board, or officer commanding Naval Hospital or detachment on shore. Letters so certified will be forwarded charged with postage due at single rates only, to be collected on delivery.

Where no particular location is placed after an organization in the list of Volunteer troops it is for the reason that official orders assigning commands were not received up to the time of going to press.

The Springfield (Mass.) "Republican" has a long story to tell of the alleged harshness of Lieut. Oysterhouse, U. S. N., the executive officer of the U. S. S. Prairie, in dealing with the Naval Militia ordered to that vessel. One of the letters from the vessel says: "Most of our boys enlisted from purely patriotic motives, and they knew from our tours of duty what was expected and were willing to do hard work; but they did expect to be treated like men instead of slaves, and while not expecting table d'hôte dinners, they did expect enough of something. We are all willing to die for our country, but death from starvation and brutality is another thing." Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus is known to the Navy, but not Lieut. "Oysterhouse," who is apparently related to the gentleman who, according to the ballad of Oliver Wendell Holmes, went to keep an oyster shop for mermaids down below. Oster in German does not mean oyster, but Easter.

Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler, U. S. V., goes at present to Camp Alger to assist Gen. Graham, but it is said to be the intention to create a new military department, composed of States along the South Atlantic coast, and place Gen. Butler in command. Gen. Butler called at the War Department and was cordially greeted by Secretary Alger. The departmental notary administered the "iron-clad oath" to the former Confederate General. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, witnessed the ceremony and warmly congratulated him upon his appointment.

THE CRUISE OF THE OREGON.

The U. S. S. Oregon, whose safe arrival from her long cruise from San Francisco we referred last week, is now at Key West, where she will receive coal and stores, and where some changes in her officers will be made. All were well on board, and no Spanish warships were sighted on her run. We give herewith some additional data concerning her run: "The log of the vessel, obtained from Capt. Clark after he called on Commo. Remy, shows that the battleship left San Francisco on March 19, arrived at Callao, Peru, on April 4, stayed there three days and took on coal; entered the Straits of Magellan on April 17, at night; could not then proceed; had to wait for day; went through the Straits at top speed; reached Sandy Point, Southern City, on April 18; was there until April 21; took on coal; picked up Marietta and Nictheroy; proceeded for Rio; reached there on April 30; three days there; coaled and received orders from Washington. The Oregon left Rio on May 3 with the Nictheroy and Marietta. She dropped them between Rio and Bahia. Upon reaching the open sea, after leaving Rio, target practice with big and small guns was indulged in at ranges varying from about two miles down to less than one mile. She reached Bahia on May 8 and left on May 9. She reached Barbadoes on May 18 and was quarantined there. She coaled and left in a hurry at night and reached Jupiter Inlet, Fla., on May 24 at dusk. A small boat was sent ashore through the surf and communicated with Washington. Orders were received to proceed to Key West. The speed at which the trip was made was between thirteen and fourteen knots. Fine weather was experienced all the way in both oceans. The ship made 375 miles in one day from Bahia to Barbadoes, nearly sixteen knots an hour. After learning at Rio that war had been declared Capt. Clark kept a sharp lookout all the way up the South American coast. As the Oregon was rounding the extreme eastern point of land near Pernambuco three lights were sighted. That was the point where the Spanish fleet was expected. The lights on the battleship were extinguished, speed was increased, and she soon left the unknown vessels far behind.

The only shore leave granted to members of the crew was at Callao. The officers went ashore. On the morning of April 30 weather was scorching hot; down in the fire and engine rooms the temperature reached 150 degrees Fahrenheit. The Oregon plunged ahead at a speed of fourteen and a half knots, with only natural draught. For ten hours she ran at this speed. In this run James McGaraghe, first fireman, was prostrated by heat, but in a few minutes recovered and insisted on being taken back to his post. At no time, it is said, during the entire voyage was the temperature in the engine room ever below 125 degrees."

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S ROYAL DESCENT.

Browning in his "Americans of Royal Descent," includes Adml. Dewey, claiming to trace his pedigree to Alfred the Great of England. Thomas Dewey came from Sandwich, Kent, England, in the year 1633, to Dorchester, Mass. He removed about 1638 to Windsor, Conn., where, on March 22, 1638, he married the Widow Frances Clarke. He died at Windsor, April 27, 1648. His son, Josiah Dewey, born 1641, settled first at Westfield, but subsequently removed to Lebanon, Conn. He married in 1662 Hepzibah Lyman. Hepzibah Lyman was the daughter of Richard Lyman, of Windsor, Conn., who died in 1662. Richard Lyman was the sixth in descent from Elizabeth Lambert, who married Thomas Lyman, of Navistoke, Essex, Eng., died 1509. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry Lambert, of Ongar, Essex, who was the seventeenth in descent from Princess Edgna, the granddaughter of Alfred, and the daughter of King Edward the Elder. She, after the death of her first husband, Charles III. of France, married Henry, third Count de Vermandois and Troyes. Her granddaughter married the son of Henry I. of France, and their son, Robert, was the first Earl of Leicester. Robert's great granddaughter married the first Earl of Winchester, and her granddaughter married a descendant of Donalbane, King of Scotland. Seventh in descent from this last couple was the Robert Lambert referred to, and from his daughter descended the Richard Lyman who was father to the Hepzibah who married the ancestor of Admiral Dewey. From Josiah Dewey and Hepzibah Lyman the descent is as follows:

1. Josiah Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born 1666.
2. William Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born 1692; died 1759.
3. Simeon Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born 1718; died 1751.
4. William Dewey, settled at Hanover, N. H.; born 1746; died 1813.
5. Capt. Simeon Dewey, of Berlin, Vt., born 1770; died 1863.
6. Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, of Montpelier, Vt., born 1801; died 1877.
7. Admiral George Dewey, born 1837.

Mr. Browning does not trouble himself to give any authority for his pedigrees, but assuming the correctness of this one, it would appear that the hero of Manila Bay has in his veins the blood of two English kings, a king of France, a king of Scotland, and four English Earls, not to speak of such inferior creatures as Barons.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

The United States Circuit Court at Key West, Fla., on May 27 rendered decisions in the cases of the six Spanish steamers seized during the first days of the Cuban blockade. The Catalina and Miguel Jover were released, both vessels and cargoes. The Pedro, Guido, Buenaventura and Panama were condemned and forfeited. The cargo of the Buenaventura being neutral property, was not condemned. The question of the Panama's cargo is taken under advisement. The condemned vessels will be sent to New York to be sold as prizes. The prisoners on board the Guido, to the number of 160 men, will be held because they are members of the Spanish Naval Reserve. They will go with the ships to New York, where they will probably be paroled.

The British steamer Restormel was captured by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul on May 30 while attempting to make the harbor of Santiago with a cargo of coal for the Spanish fleet. Lieut. J. A. Pattison, U. S. N., with a prize crew, was put aboard and the vessel was taken to Key West. The captured steamer left Cardiff the day before war was declared. She touched later at San Juan and Curacao in search of Adml. Cervera's squadron, and finally sought them at Santiago. She was reported leaking badly when captured. The cargo has been condemned and the vessel released.

The New York "Morning Journal" of May 27 publishes a letter signed "W. C. Church" and purporting to be from the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal." As the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal" has not written the letter referred to, or any other letter to the "Morning Journal," it is evident that someone has been guilty of deception.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S FLEET AT SANTIAGO.

ATTACK ON SANTIAGO BY COMMODORE SCHLEY.

The elusive Spanish squadron of Adml. Cervera would appear to be finally located in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, though some skeptics still declare that not all of his vessels are there. They left St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, April 29, were off Martinique Wednesday, May 11, and were reported off the island of Curacao May 14. From Curacao they sailed westward, and were next reported to be in the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, with the exception of the Terror, which had been left at Martinique for repairs. The vessels at Santiago are supposed to be the flagship Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon, the Almirante Oquendo and torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor. Reports from those who observed the vessels at Curacao are to the effect that the Spanish have suffered much from their Ulysses-like wanderings. They were short of coal and provisions; their bottoms were foul—but so are those of our vessels, for that matter. One gun on the flagship was covered with canvas and was supposed to be disabled. At Curacao the Spaniards obtained some coal of poor quality and a meagre supply of fresh provisions. They left Curacao at 6 p. m. on Sunday, May 15.

May 19 a report came that Cervera was at Santiago with his vessels. The next day it was reported that they had left that place, and the Spanish Senate congratulated their Admiral on cleverly dodging the American squadrons. May 25 official telegrams from Cuba to Madrid reported the Cape Verde squadron blockaded in a Santiago harbor by both Sampson and Schley.

In the midst of these various rumors Commo. Schley held fast to his opinion that Cervera was at Santiago. The Captain of the British steamer Adula, who was interviewed at Cienfuegos, told of seeing the Spanish fleet in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, evidently awaiting opportunities to get in, and a Spanish coal vessel was reported captured off of that port by the St. Paul. These two reports were reassuring and May 29 Commo. Schley was able to report officially that he had his enemy bottled up in Santiago. On Friday night, May 27, he ran within sight of the Spanish batteries, but without drawing their fire.

Commo. Schley then took his vessels out to sea and supplied some of them with coal from a collier. The St. Paul was left behind to keep watch of the harbor.

At 1 o'clock on Saturday, May 28, the American warships again moved toward Santiago harbor, and that night lay off a point of land. Sunday the St. Paul came along, but brought no news of the Spanish squadron.

Commo. Schley then determined upon a reconnaissance in force, and, with the flagship in the lead, he started toward the harbor. The Spanish troops at the earthworks and batteries could be seen, through glasses, preparing in haste to give the American ships as warm a reception as possible. When about five miles from the batteries the lookouts reported the masts of two ships, and Flag Lieut. Sears and Ensign McCauley made out the first one to be the Cristobal Colon. Two torpedo boats were also made out, and a second vessel—of the Vizcaya class—was seen.

At 1:50 on Tuesday afternoon, May 31, the battleships Iowa and Massachusetts and the cruiser New Orleans shelled the fortifications at the entrance of the harbor. Accounts differ as to the result. Certainly none of our vessels were injured. According to Capt. Evans, "The Spaniards didn't hit a damn thing but the water, and that wasn't a great difficulty."

The skirmish lasted for thirty-three minutes, during which the three American warships passed twice before the entrance of the harbor within easy range of the Spanish guns of Morro Castle, four masked batteries and the Cristobal Colon. It was undertaken solely for the purpose of developing the enemy's strength.

Commander McCalla, with the U. S. S. Marblehead, was ordered to enter the mouth of the harbor as far as possible, in order to get a view of the lower part of the bay.

The Marblehead slackened speed as soon as she had passed Morro on the east, and her officers were able to get an unobstructed view of the bay as far as Punta Gorda, which is some distance above the fort of La Soca on the west side of the narrow mouth of the bay. In the channel between Smith Cay and Churruca Point were sighted the four armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Maria Teresa, with the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor. With them was the old cruiser Reina Mercedes.

The commander transferred his flag from the Brooklyn to the Massachusetts at noon on the day of the engagement. During it the battleship Texas was left in the offing coaling and attending to ordinary routine work.

The Massachusetts led in the attack, with the New Orleans following, and the Iowa behind the former Brazilian cruiser.

The Spaniards replied with 10 and 12-inch Krupp guns from the batteries, while the Cristobal Colon used her 10 and 6-inch guns entirely.

The correspondent of the New York "Sun," who witnessed the fight, reports that Commo. Schley's vessels fired fifty shots in the course of the fight, while the Spaniards wasted 100 shots. No one was injured on the American vessels, and the Spanish loss is unknown, but it is believed to have been very heavy, particularly in Morro. The Spanish reports deny that there was any loss.

According to the "Sun" account, when Commo. Schley gave the signal to stop the attack, three of the Spanish batteries over the west side of the harbor and two on each side were silenced and the fortification demolished. This account is confirmed by the report of Commo. Schley received June 3.

According to such information as the Government has, the fortifications of Santiago consist of Morro Castle, two sets of batteries opposite, giving with the castle a cross fire. Inside of these on the coast shore are two batteries, Estrella and Catalina. Cayo Smith, about half a mile up the bay, and about in the center, where the narrow entrance widens out, has batteries of modern guns, as has also Blanco battery, near the city of Santiago de Cuba itself. The armament is supposed to be as follows:

Morro—Four modern guns, and ten 18 and 24-pounders. Blanco Battery—Nine smooth-bore, 18 and 24-pounders of little account, and two small mortars.

The Estrella Battery—Ten smooth-bore guns. Cayo Smith—Several modern guns.

The forts are mainly of brick and stone, constructed a century ago, although there are evidences of new earthworks having been thrown up. They are supposed to have modern guns.

About two miles west of Morro, in short, is the Case battery, and there are also supposed to be some mines near Cayo Smith. Three lines of torpedoes are said to guard the entrance to the harbor.

OUR PLANS OF INVASION.

Secretary Alger has transmitted to Congress a letter from Gen. W. Ludlow, C. E., in which he says:

"The project for transfer to Cuba of an expeditionary force has been materially modified, in that, instead of an assumed force of 5,000 for the establishment of a depot and base of supplies, it is now proposed to forward an army of invasion to be composed of 15,000 or 20,000 troops, to be followed as rapidly as practicable by 50,000 more. It is therefore necessary to make provision for the greatly augmented scale on which the expedition is to be equipped, and for its forward movement in the direction of Cuba.

"In the ensuing campaign account must be taken of the fact that the rainy season in Cuba covers the summer months, and must be anticipated as affecting the time and means required for transportation in order not to delay movements and imperil health.

"There are few regularly built roads in Cuba, the principal ones being west of Havana. It is not likely that these roads have been kept in repair, and it is quite certain that others must be constructed and maintained. This will require road making machinery as economizing the labor of troops and leaving them free for purely military work.

"In addition, special means of transportation will be necessary, and portable three-foot gauge railroads must be provided both on the established lines and along such additional and connecting lines as may be feasible and expedient. For railroads there should not be less than thirty miles of track and suitable equipment, which may be estimated at \$5,000 per mile for track and \$2,500 per mile for equipment. The total of this item, therefore, is \$225,000.

"Three outfits of road making machinery, including rock quarrying and crushing apparatus, road rollers, ditchers and graders, will cost, at \$8,000 each, say \$24,000. There should be an additional allowance of, say, \$100,000, for electric lights, dynamite and torpedo appliances, etc., including the employment of scouts, spies, etc."

THE COLUMBIA IN COLLISION.

The U. S. cruiser Columbia, Capt. J. H. Sands, while cruising in a heavy fog some eight miles southwest of Fire Island light on the night of May 28, was run into by the British steamer Foscolia and had a large hole torn in her starboard side aft, while the colliding steamer lost her entire stem up to her collision bulkhead and sank shortly afterwards. Fortunately no lives were lost. According to the statement of Capt. Evans, of the Foscolia, the Columbia carried no lights and blew no whistles, and when first seen was only 150 yards distant. The Foscolia's engines were at once started at full speed astern and the vessel would have cleared the Columbia but for the Columbia's sponson forward of her starboard quarter. As it was, the bow of the Foscolia caught it, crashed into the vessel's side. Boats were at once lowered from the Columbia to the assistance of the crew of the steamer, whose machinery, by the collision, had been disabled, and all but the Captain, First Mate, three engineers and two sailors were taken aboard, the Captain preferring to remain by his vessel until she sank, and were picked up later by the Columbia. The hole made by the Foscolia's bow extended from the upper deck to a point below the water line, forty feet from the stern, between the sponson of the after starboard 4-inch quick-fire gun and the shrouds of the mainmast. It seemed to have cut inboard several feet.

The hole in the Columbia was at once patched with canvas, timbers, etc., and counterweights placed on the port side to lessen the list to starboard, and bring the hole as far out of water as possible, and she proceeded to the Navy Yard at New York, where she is now in drydock undergoing repairs.

The following have been appointed cadets to the Military Academy: Curtis M. Oakes, of Kingfisher, Okla.; Henry W. Hurst, of Woodville, Miss.; Fred W. Trantum (alternate), of Jamestown, N. Y.; James F. Bell, of Roselle, Pa., with James C. Howard, of Masontown, Pa., as alternate; K. S. Gregory, of Waterloo, N. Y.; Seddon Harrington, of Richmond, Va., with James B. Reddy, of Richmond, Va., as alternate; James W. Devall, of Devall, La., with Isaac Wall, Jr., of Clinton, La., as alternate; Morris R. McCall, of Sandoval, Ill.

Active preparations are being made to send troops to Santiago, Cuba, and it is also understood that an expedition is organizing for a descent on Porto Rico. Both of these expeditions will be organized, equipped and landed on foreign soil by our energetic newspapers long before they actually appear in front of the enemy's works. Our experiences in sending reinforcements to Adml. Dewey should convince impatient patriots that among the large bodies that move slowly are armies, especially armies of Volunteers.

Governors of States and politicians are storming the War Department in favor of organizing new regiments in preference to filling those in the field to the war limit. Their entreaties cannot relieve the War Department of the grave responsibility that rests upon it to organize our Army in the most efficient manner possible. There is no man who ever wore a uniform who does not know what his duty is in such a case as this. The Secretary of War had better resign than yield to such entreaties.

It is positively asserted on the authority of those acquainted with the facts that Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., U. S. A., has been found guilty by the court martial before which he was tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. The President has not yet acted upon his case, and every effort will be made to secure a reversal of the finding of the court.

On Friday Secretary of War Alger said to our representative at Washington: "The reports about the movements of troops in the South to Cuba and Porto Rico are made up from the imaginations of correspondents. When the Army begins to move it will be time enough to talk about it. I cannot tell you when that will be."

Judge Locke, of the United States Court, has decided that Naval Cadet N. L. Jones, of the New York, is mistaken in his assertion that the marshal's officers in charge of the Spanish prize Catalina insulted her crew and stole from the ship. The charges will probably be investigated by a court of inquiry.

It is expected that the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius will be sent to Santiago to explode the torpedoes in the channel there.

Secretary Alger asks Congress for \$53,879,358 to provide for the 75,000 new Volunteers.

The Quartermaster General's Department has already purchased 8,000 mules, 2,400 wagons and 300 ambulances for the Cuban campaign.

An enthusiastic reception for the troops composing the expedition to the Philippines is being prepared in Honolulu.

Com. Gen. Eagan has recommended that canned salmon be added to the regulation Army rations. It is palatable, nutritious and cheap, and is easily handled in large quantities.

All officers and men in the service of the United States are entitled to avail themselves of our offer of club rates, by which they can receive the "Army and Navy Journal" for one year for \$3.

In answer to numerous applications presented to the legation at Berlin by German officers for admission to our Army, the American Ambassador has announced that foreigners will not be appointed to positions of authority in the American Army.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg, of the Army, has received numerous letters from patriotic ladies asking what articles would be most acceptable for the use of our sick and wounded soldiers in the field or in the hospitals. For the purpose of answering in a general way these inquiries he has prepared a memorandum, which will be sent to persons communicating with him on this subject.

The Navy Personnel bill is still sleeping, and it is doubtful whether even Gabriel's trumpet or the call for Totten's millennium could resurrect it during this session of Congress. Judging from the reports received from our several squadrons, line and staff manage to fight together very harmoniously. It is the unity, not the division of staff and line that troubles the Spaniards.

In a report to the Navy Department, Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, says: "It is gratifying to call the department's attention to the spirit aboard this ship, in both officers and men. This best can be described by referring to instances such as that of the engineer officers voluntarily doubling their watches when high speed was to be made, the attempt of men to return to the fire room after being carried out of it insensible, and the fact that most of the crew who were working by watches by day and night at Sandy Point, preferred to leave their hammocks in the nettings until they could get the ship coaled and ready to sail from Sandy Point."

Our recent files of the foreign service papers indicate a somewhat changed tone. In most instances perhaps the comments on the war are rather colorless and are confined to a brief record of the current news. The Austrian papers, as well as the French, are still inclined to be a little peppery, but they will learn wisdom—and possibly several other things—as the war goes on. The German press is decidedly improving in tone. A recent number of the "Marine Rundschau" has a very fair and conservative article on the subject of our Naval power as compared with that of Spain.

Not finding enough to keep her busy during her war with the United States, Spain seems to be anxious, if she can, to embroil herself in a war with Great Britain. The American appears to the excited imagination of the Spaniard as a pig and the Englishman as regarded as belonging to the same family. Aside from the insults and annoyances to which Englishmen are being subjected whenever they appear among Spaniards, and for which the Spanish Government cannot be held responsible, there are official expressions of hostility to England, such as the proposed fortification of the strategic points about Gibraltar still in the possession of Spain. El Liberal, of Madrid, which announces this programme, says: "The sensation caused abroad by the military preparations in the south of Spain is the natural corollary of the war with the United States."

May 21 an expedition, with a pack train, 7,000 rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges, left Florida at night and made a successful landing on Cuban soil at Port Blanco, directly north across the island from Santiago de Cuba. The expedition was commanded by Capt. Jose Laeret, and Capt. J. A. Dorst, 4th Cav., represented our Government. A party of 400 Cubans were also landed. The men were dressed in canvas uniforms furnished by the United States Government, and the Commissary Department had fifteen days' rations. The transport was escorted by the Osceola, and a large body of armed insurgents were at the landing place, accompanied by a brass band. The supplies were landed without accident. In addition to the Cubans in the party, there was an Engineer Corps, among whom were Guy V. Henry, Jr., Frederick Ernst and William Flagler. The U. S. S. Marblehead, it is also reported, has succeeded in landing some 30,000 rounds of ammunition near Cienfuegos for the insurgents, while the Brooklyn, it is said, succeeded in landing 60,000 cartridges, some rifles and food at the same place.

Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., was found guilty on Wednesday of inefficiency in the performance of duty and neglect of duty and sentenced to suspension from duty on furlough pay for three years. There were twenty-three specifications in each charge. The members of the court martial were: Rear Adml. Benham, Capt. A. V. Reed, Capt. Picking, Capt. John J. Reid, Capt. E. M. Shepard, Capt. Yates Stirling, Comdr. Thos. Nelson, Comdr. Geo. R. Durand, Comdr. Wm. B. Newman. In Navy and Congressional circles there is a pronounced disposition to criticize the findings of the court on the ground that if Mr. Menocal is guilty at all he should be punished severely. Here are the views of a distinguished gentleman in Administration circles, and they reflect the feelings of a good many persons at both ends of Pennsylvania avenue: "The idea that a conviction is sentence enough is absurd. We must put a stop to these things. Somebody was responsible for the absolutely ruinous construction of the Brooklyn dock. Constructor Bowles, who repaired it, testified at the trial that instead of there being 47-foot piles, as the specification called for, the piles put down were less than forty-seven inches in length, so that many of them floated! It is the only dock on the Atlantic coast that is large enough to take in our big battleships, and yet we found ourselves deprived of it, while in the midst of a war with Spain. Certainly, someone should be made to suffer severely for such a condition of affairs. The sentence of Engr. Menocal only shows how lenient the Navy looks at these things. It is typical, too, of the light sentences in that department. Something more than the mere odium of conviction should be meted out to the culprit."

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The President on May 27 approved the act (S. 4607) providing for the payment and maintenance of Volunteers during the interval between their enrollment and muster into the United States service, and for other purposes; and a joint resolution (S. R. 167) ratifying and confirming certain temporary appointments of officers of the Navy.

The Senate May 26 concurred in the amendment by the House to S. 4556, limiting the increase of hospital stewards to 100. Also to the House amendments to S. 4621 to amend sections 10 and 23 of the act for the temporary increase of the military establishment.

May 27 the Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft, by Lieut. Col. Clous, J. A., of a bill "to protect explosive mines in the waters of the United States, and for other purposes," and recommending and urging the immediate favorable consideration of the bill, under which it is thought that the department may properly and effectively regulate the matter. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported the bill, H. R. 10,220, to organize a Hospital Corps for the Navy, published in the "Journal" of May 14, page 728, with an amendment eliminating the House provision disbarring the corps at the expiration of the Spanish war, thus making the corps permanent.

Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, tried to secure the passage of a bill Wednesday authorizing twenty-five additional Post Quartermaster Surgeons, but Representative Underwood, of Alabama, refused unanimous consent, and the bill failed.

Supplemental estimates were received by the House Tuesday for torpedoes for harbor defense, for War Department expenditures for contingencies for the Army and for batteries and torpedoes.

A letter from the Secretary of War transmitted a copy of a letter from the Chief of Ordnance, together with a draft of a bill providing for an increase in the number of officers in the Ordnance Corps. It was referred to the Committee of Military Affairs, who have reported a bill adding one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, four Captains and four Lieutenants.

The House May 31 passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to keep open during the months of June and July such of the life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts as he may deem advisable. It is customary to lay off these crews in June and July, but now their services are required to maintain the system of observation established along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts. This is effected through the co-operation of the keepers of all lighthouses, crews of the life-saving stations, observers of the Weather Bureau, and connection by telephone and telegraph wires of the several services and the Western Union Telegraph to headquarters, Navy Department. A very important adjunct of this service is the patrol by the crews of the life-saving stations along the coast, filling in gaps between lighthouses and coast signal stations. It was through one of these signal stations, through the Signal Corps at Jupiter Inlet, that the Oregon first reported after leaving South America, and was instantly in communication with the Secretary of the Navy to receive orders.

The House on May 28 agreed to the conference report on the Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. 10,121) to suspend the operation of certain provisions of law relating to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. This releases the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments from the restrictions of law in regard to advertising for proposals. May 27 the House accepted the Senate amendments to the following: "Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to present a sword of honor to Commo. George Dewey, and to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay, and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic squadron of the United States under command of Commo. George Dewey on May 1, 1898, and that to enable the Secretary to carry out this resolution the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated."

The House, after some debate, passed the bill giving Gen. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, a pension, reducing the amount to \$25 a month from \$50. It was shown that Gen. Clay had a life estate in a bluegrass farm assessed at \$20,000, which was used as an argument against him; also the fact that he was more distinguished as a citizen than as a soldier. In the Committee of the Whole, May 27, the House formally recommended a bill (S. 1118) to give a pension to the widow of Lowell A. Chamberlin, late Captain 1st U. S. Art., decreasing the amount to \$30 a month. Also the bill (S. 104) to give the widow of the late Lieut. Howard S. Waring, U. S. N., a pension, reducing the amount to \$30. Also the bill (H. R. 3553) to give the widow of the late Amos Webster, of Gen. Grant's staff, \$30 per month. Also the bill (H. R. 7844) to give the widow of Francis Brogan, late corporal O. D. U. S. A., \$14 a month, and H. R. 3081, to give \$50 a month to Michael J. Fogerty, late Co. F, 12th Inf.

In a letter asking for the passage of a bill to provide for an Additional Assistant Secretary of War, Secretary Alger stated that for a portion of the period between January 22, 1862 and July 31, 1864, there were three Assistant Secretaries of War serving contemporaneously. P. H. Watson, John Tucker, C. P. Wolcott and Charles A. Dana, the last named continuing in office until July 31, 1865. The next appointment of Assistant Secretary of War was that of Lewis A. Grant, of Minnesota, who was appointed in pursuance of the act of March 5, 1890, and who was succeeded by Joseph B. Doe, of Wisconsin, who, in turn, was succeeded by G. D. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska, the present incumbent. The bill to provide a second assistant passed the Senate May 27.

Senator Faulkner, at the request of several worthy ladies, as he explained, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint two matrons to each regiment of Volunteers to serve during the war with Spain. Their duty is prescribed as follows: To mend, darn, wash the clothing and see to the sanitary condition of the men of their respective commands. The bill provides that the matrons must be between the ages of 35 and 55, and of good moral character.

A bill was introduced in the Senate Thursday by Senator Harris extending the franking privilege to the officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy during the Spanish war.

President McKinley on June 1 sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

The resolution of Congress, passed May 9, 1898, tending to Commo. George Dewey, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, the thanks of Congress and of the American people for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippines Islands, May 1, 1898, and through him extending the thanks of Congress and of the American people to the officers and men under his command for gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion, required the President to communicate the same to Commo.

Dewey, and through him to the officers and men under his command. This having been done through the Secretary of the Navy, on the 15th day of May, 1898, the following response has been received, and is hereby transmitted to the Congress:

"I desire to express to the Department and to request that it will be transmitted to the President and to Congress, my most sincere thanks for the great compliment paid to me."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, June 1, 1898.

Representative Lacey, of Iowa, June 1 introduced a bill to enable Volunteer soldiers in the field to vote in Congressional elections during the present war. The manner and certification of these elections are to conform substantially to the laws of the States and mere informalities will not invalidate the elections.

A bill was introduced in the House by Representative Strowd, of North Carolina, to pension Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley, mother of Ensign Worth Bagley, of the Winslow, at the rate of \$40 a month.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report favorably the bill reviving the place of storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Bureau, with the rank of Captain. The measure is intended for the benefit of "Charlie" Loeffler, the veteran doorkeeper of the President's room at the White House, who has been on duty there since President Grant's first term.

In the House, May 31, Mr. Hay submitted a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the House which of the States have not, as yet, furnished their quota of troops under the first call, and how many regiments mustered into the service are not yet equipped for active service. He also submitted a resolution asking for the names of all civilians appointed to positions in the Volunteer Army since April 24, 1898, together with the names of States from which said civilians were appointed.

The bill to provide postal facilities for the Army passed the House June 2.

In reporting the Urgency Deficiency bill for \$17,845,000 to the House, June 2, Mr. Cannon stated that it would require at least \$350,000 to carry on the war until December 31, 1898, and \$600,000 for the year.

Following is a report from the proceedings in the Senate May 26:

Mr. Sewell: I desire, by instruction of the Committee on Military Affairs, to report an original bill in relation to retired officers. I will state that the provisions of the bill passed the Senate some time ago, but were not concurred in in conference committee.

The bill (S. 4677) to provide for the employment of retired officers of the U. S. Army in time of war was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in time of war retired officers of the Army not above the grade of Colonel may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be employed on active duty, other than in the command of troops, and when so employed shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grades.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. Cockrell: Why is it limited to Colonels and those below that rank?

Mr. Sewell: On the general idea that those ranking above Colonel are too old for service. At the present time there are a number of officers, 200 or 300, detailed from the Regular Army, where their services are absolutely necessary, whose positions can be filled by gentlemen from the retired list just as well, and allow them to go into the field. The committee was unanimously of opinion that it was a proper thing to do.

Mr. Cockrell: This includes Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors?

Mr. Sewell: Yes.

Mr. Gray: Let the provision of the bill in that respect be read again.

The bill was again read.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

S. 4686—Mr. Penrose: Authorizing the President to appoint and retire James F. W. Nell, late Captain 7th U. S. Inf. and Brevet Major U. S. A., with the rank and grade of Captain—referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 10100: Amendment to War Revenue bill submitted by Senator Morgan, May 27: Sec. —. When any of the islands of the Atlantic or Pacific oceans are owned by the United States, or when they are occupied by the civil or military forces of the United States as a result of war with Spain, or as a necessary means of conducting such war, to be determined by the President as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it shall be lawful and within his discretion for the President to appoint a civil or military governor of such island, or any group of such islands, with full authority, under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, not inconsistent with the laws of civilized warfare, to maintain good order and to protect the lives and property and the domestic peace of the people thereof.

And there shall be extended over such islands and enforced therein such parts and provisions of the tax laws of the United States or of such islands, whether relating to customs duties or to internal taxation, as shall, in the judgment and discretion of the President, be justly applicable to such islands during the existence of the war with Spain.

Sec. —. The currency of the United States, whether of gold, silver or paper money, shall be a lawful tender in said islands so owned or occupied in the same manner and to the same extent that they are a lawful tender in the United States in the payment of all debts, public or private. And the provisions of this act that relate to such islands, together with such regulations as shall be made by order of the President for executing the same, shall remain in force until the same are altered, amended or repealed by act of Congress.

H. R. 10526—Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts (by request): To authorize the enlistment of an Army of colored men for the occupation and defence of the islands taken or controlled by the United States in the war with Spain.

H. R. 10660—Mr. Hull: That the Corps of Engineers of the Army shall hereafter consist of 1 Chief of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier General, 7 Colonels, 14 Lieutenant Colonels, 28 Majors, 35 Captains, 30 1st Lieutenants, 12 2d Lieutenants and the Battalion of Engineers: Provided, That the vacancies created by this act in all grades above 2d Lieutenant shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Corps of Engineers: Provided further, That the number of officers in any grade above 2d Lieutenant shall not be increased beyond the number heretofore established by law by the promotion of any officer to fill an original vacancy created by this act until such officer shall have served at least three years in the grade from which he is promoted and the Captains and Lieutenants shall have satisfactorily passed the examinations required by existing laws.

S. 4675, a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication with the Army and Navy of the United States, provides that the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish and maintain all such telegraphic communication as he may deem necessary during the continuance of the present war by opening or reopening such ocean cable lines as may be necessary in any exigency for the proper protection of naval and military operations; and to carry into effect the provisions of this act the sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

S. 4687, a bill to temporarily increase the Army of the United States, provides that Edmond F. English, of Yankton, S. D., be commissioned, with rank of Colonel, to enlist and equip twelve troops of light cavalry volunteers, for a period of two years or more, for special service in the Philippine Islands or elsewhere, the command to be armed with improved rapid-firing rifled guns and pistols.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. J. K. Cree, 6th U. S. Art., of Fort Wadsworth, visited friends at Fort Hamilton this week.

A. A. Surg. I. E. Bennett, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Delaware, Del., June 3, from a short leave.

Capt. B. H. Warburton, Lt. Bat. A. Pennsylvania Vols., rejoined at Newport News, Va., June 3, from a short visit to Philadelphia.

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., Q. M. U. S. Art., was called from Fort Caswell, N. C., to Fort Monroe, Va., this week by serious illness in his family.

Capt. J. R. Keon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., was called away from Fort Warren, Mass., this week to Lynchburg, Va., by the serious illness of his father.

Lieut. Riché, Galveston, has been appointed Colonel of an "immune" regiment. His Engineer district will be taken by Maj. Quinn, who has the New Orleans district.

Mr. McCauley, formerly of the United States Navy, and Mrs. McCauley, of Washington, D. C., are visiting Col. and Mrs. Victor L. Baughman at their country home near Frederick, Md.

Mrs. Ayres, wife of Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th U. S. Cav., gave a very pretty tea at her residence, corner of New Hampshire avenue and N street, Washington, D. C., on the 30th of May in honor of the Countess Von Linden.

Gen. R. T. Frank, commanding Department of the East, accompanied by his Chief Quartermaster, Col. Gilliss, visited Montauk Point, Long Island, this week with a view to its being utilized for the mobilization of an Army Corps.

Mrs. Amalia Stagg, widow of Gen. Stagg, of the British Army, died May 28 in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Albert Millet, No. 56 West Eighty-third street, New York City. Mrs. Stagg was the daughter of Gen. Flores, first President of the Republic of Ecuador.

J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, is now mentioned as a coming Major General of Volunteers to represent the Northern States. Gens. Wilson, of Delaware; Lee, of Virginia; Wheeler, of Alabama, and Butler, of South Carolina, are credited to the South. Gen. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Gen. Greenville S. Dodge declined appointments tendered to them.

Gen. E. Pickett, who has been appointed a Paymaster, is a son of the late Confederate Gen. Pickett. John Van Ness Philip, who has been appointed a 1st Lieutenant, is a wealthy Washingtonian of social reputation. Osmeur Latrobe, who is to be a Captain, is a son of Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore. Capt. Frederick J. Kuntze is a National Guardsman and a gentleman of political influence in Ohio.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has passed a vote tendering "to the War Department cordial thanks for the service already rendered the Institute by Capt. John Bigelow, 20th Cav., U. S. A., with an expression of regret at the present necessity for his withdrawal, and with the hope that if consistent with the interests of the War Department he may be again detailed for the same service."

An enthusiastic correspondent of the New York "Sun," in a letter on our colored troops, says: "War makes strange bedfellows. In this war for the freedom of Cuba and for the National honor and integrity, the 'old Yank' and the 'old Johnnie,' the 'old slave master,' the 'old slave,' and the 'native' and the 'foreign born' are all enrolled as equals, patriots all, and true and brave, under Old Glory. And thus united, the Nation is invincible."

The candidates for commissions in the brigade of Volunteer Engineers organized in New York include Lawrence L. Gillespie, son of Gen. Gillespie, a member of this year's graduating class at Harvard and a college athlete; Walter Abbott, of Boston, connected with the American Projectile Company; George Perrine, a member of Co. 1, 7th New York Regt.; Maurice A. Vile, a nephew of Gen. Egbert L. Vile; Gwinn H. Sharrar, a nephew of Col. Heap, U. S. A.

Col. Coale, of the 5th Maryland, was called upon to choose a member for the staff of Col. Fred Grant, Col. Conle named J. Markham Marshall, son of Col. Marshall, who was Chief of Staff to Gen. Robert E. Lee at the time of the surrender at Appomattox. Lieut. Col. J. J. Astor, Aide to Gen. Breckenridge, and not unknown in New York, is earning his bread literally by the sweat of his brow, doing at least as much work as any staff officer of his rank and doing it cheerfully.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the 7th Army Corps, Tampa, has announced his staff, as follows: Personal, Lieut. Algernon Sartoris, 1st Regt., U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 1st Regt. U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Corps staff, Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, Asst. Adjt. Gen.; Capt. R. E. L. Michie, Asst. Adjt. Gen.; Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, Chief Engr.; Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., Insp. Gen.; Lieut. Col. J. N. Morrison, Dep. Judge Adv. Gen.; Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, Chief Surg.; Lieut. Col. C. P. Miller, Chief Q. M.; Lieut. Col. O. E. Wood, Chief Com.

The officers of the Nebraska Commandery of the Loyal Legion for the ensuing year are: Commander, Gen. Charles F. Manderson, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Lieut. John B. Dinsmore, U. S. V.; Junior Vice, Capt. Abraham Allee, U. S. V.; Recorder, Lieut. Frank B. Bryant, U. S. V.; Registrar, Lieut. Louis N. Gordon, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Capt. John A. Gordon, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Lieut. Simon T. Josselyn, U. S. V.; Council, Lieut. Othello Horne, U. S. V.; C. S. Montgomery, Capt. John R. Manchester, U. S. V.; Maj. Charles W. Pierce, U. S. V.; Maj. Horace Lundington, U. S. V.

Maj. J. W. Pope, Q. M. U. S. A., on his way to San Francisco, passed through Kansas City, which gave the "Times" occasion to say: "The Major was selected because of his fitness, and that he will prove an efficient officer no one who knows him doubts. He has been at many different points. Whenever the Department wanted an officer who possessed hustling qualities Maj. Pope was sure to be selected. Mrs. Pope accompanied the Major as far as this point and is now the guest of Mrs. Edward Fenlon, where she will remain a day or two, and then return East. Mrs. Pope reports the heat at Tampa very oppressive and speaks in terms of highest praise of the Regulars in camp at Tampa."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending June 1, 1898: Prof. Wm. Harkness, U. S. N.; Med. Dir. T. N. Penrose, U. S. N.; Lieut. John Little, U. S. A.; Maj. W. R. Livermore, U. S. A.; Capt. R. D. Wainwright, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Maj. U. S. Patten, U. S. A.; Capt. G. J. Newgarden, U. S. A.; wife and two children; Lieut. Col. J. M. Brown, U. S. A.; Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., wife and two daughters; Lieut. W. P. Duvall, U. S. A.; Lieut. L. G. Berry, U. S. A.; Col. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A.; Capt. A. H. Nave, U. S. A.; Maj. D. N. Bash, U. S. A.; Maj. V. Havard, U. S. A.; Capt. W. S. Schuyler, U. S. A.; and fifty-five naval cadets.

Capt. J. T. French, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. A., is a recent arrival in St. Paul, Minn.

Maj. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is a recent arrival in Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. L. W. Crampton, Surg., U. S. A., left Fort McHenry, Md., May 28, for Tampa, Fla.

Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., and his daughter, Miss Julia, have gone to Westminster, Md., for the summer.

Capt. Levi F. Burnett, U. S. A., retired, of 296 Macon street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a recent visitor to friends at Governors Island.

Lieut. Col. A. G. Hammond, 1st Connecticut Vol. Inf., has assumed command at Plum Island, N. Y. Address New London, Conn.

Ord. Sergt. Thos. Cahill, U. S. A., lately retired from active service, at Fort Constitution, N. H., has made his home at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Maj. F. C. Grugan, 6th, and Capt. F. Fuger, and Lieut. W. S. Alexander, 4th Art., are recent arrivals at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Maj. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 19th U. S. Inf., visited Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., this week to muster in the small detachment on duty at that post.

Miss Marie Schenck returned to Fort Warren this week from a two weeks' visit in Boston, where she was the guest of Miss Edith Goodenow.

Twenty-three of the officers of the Corps of Engineers are either in the field, or on their way to it, and fifty-nine are constructing fortifications and placing mines.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., rejoined at Governors Island, N. Y., early in the week from a brief visit to Baltimore and Washington.

Lieut. J. E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, U. S. A., has been busy this week getting off from Governors Island to Tampa two immense war balloons which arrived recently from France.

Gen. R. T. Frank, commanding Department of the East, has selected as one of his Aides Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d U. S. Art., a bright young Virginian of seven years' service.

Capt. Goethals, now Lieutenant Colonel and Engineer Officer, has reported to Gen. Brook at Chickamauga; Maj. Black, District Commander of Columbia, also goes to Chickamauga.

Lieut. B. M. Kochler, 6th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival in New York city to report to Lieut. P. C. March for duty with the Artillery detachment being formed for the Philippine Islands.

The wedding of Mr. George Vanderbilt to Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, daughter of the late Maj. George W. Dresser, formerly of the U. S. Artillery, was to take place at Paris, France, on June 2.

Capt. W. R. Hamilton and J. V. White, and Lieuts. W. McCleave, H. L. Newbold and C. S. Babcock, 7th U. S. Art., are recent arrivals at Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the batteries there.

Capt. John C. Groome and Lieuts. E. Browning and J. F. McFadden, are the commissioned officers of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, which has reported to Gen. Frank for duty in the Department of the East.

Maj. Symons, at Buffalo, will probably have to take the Oswego Engineer District temporarily, in addition to his own, as Maj. Stanton goes from Oswego to Boston. Maj. Stanton relieves Col. Livermore at Boston, who goes into the field with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of Wood's "rough riders," erstwhile Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is mentioned as likely to be made by his friends a candidate for the House of Representatives in the Fourteenth Congressional District, now represented by Lemuel E. Quigg.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, president of the Loyal Daughters of the Revolution, contributes to the New York "Times" a timely article on "The Genesis of Decoration Day." Mrs. Russell Sage writes to the "Tribune" describing the emotions awakened in her on various occasions by a display of the American flag.

Mrs. William T. Sampson's neighbors and friends of her own sex in Glen Ridge, sent to her recently a large silken flag of fine quality and workmanship and hand-made mounting. The note of presentation and good wishes accompanying the flag expressed "the general desire among the ladies of Glen Ridge to indicate publicly to Mrs. Sampson their personal sense of the signal services Adm. Sampson is rendering the country."

Maj. Gen. Miles, accompanied by his staff, Maj. Seymour, Col. Michler, Gen. Rogers, Col. Maus, Maj. Davis, Gen. Stone, Lieut. Parker, Lieut. Townsley, Maj. Daly, Col. Osgood, Lieut. Rowan, and Capt. Alger, left Washington, D. C., May 30, for Tampa. Three officers of the Cuban Army accompanied the party, Lieut. Col. Fernandez, Capt. Josef Juarez and Gen. Enrique Collazo. An escort was provided from the 6th Cav. At Tampa the party will take a steamer for Key West.

A Tampa correspondent writes: "The uniform courtesy of Gen. Shafter and Wade is illustrated by a little incident that recently occurred. Both were made Major Generals the same day, and neither had the shoulder straps with two stars to indicate his rank. Gen. Shafter ordered two suits of uniform at once, and got his new stars before Gen. Wade received his. He immediately gave one set of the straps and stars to Gen. Wade, and as Mrs. Wade was not here, Gen. Shafter's daughter, Mrs. McKittrick, sewed them on Gen. Wade's coat. Gen. Wade thereupon presented to Gen. Kent, who had just been promoted from the rank of Colonel, his own Brigadier's straps and stars."

The first Army nurse accepted by the Government from Connecticut, and enlisted into the Army as such, is Miss Esther V. Hasson, of New Haven, a daughter of Dr. Alex. B. Hasson, who served in the Army from June 29, 1849, until his death a few years ago, while on duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn. Miss Hasson graduated two years ago from the New Haven Training School for Nurses, and has the highest recommendations from Dr. Bacon, who served in the Medical Corps during the Civil War, and other leading physicians of New Haven. The many friends of Dr. Hasson in the Army will cordially welcome his daughter to her important sphere of duty. The gentle ministrations of woman are much appreciated in our Army hospitals.

Quite a flutter has been caused in society and Naval circles, says a San Francisco dispatch, by the announcement of the engagement of Miss Ethel Sydney Smith, of this city, to Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, U. S. N. Miss Smith is the eldest daughter of Mr. Sydney M. Smith, a wealthy and prominent attorney of San Francisco, who is also president of the Sons of the Revolution. She is recognized as a belle, and has figured prominently at cotillions and private entertainments for charity. Lieut. Lansdale has been attached to the gunboat Alert, which is now at Mare Island undergoing an overhauling. It is supposed that the probability of a separation caused by the rapid embarkation of troops for Manila has hastened the announcement of the engagement.

Med. Dir. James R. Tryon, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Europe, May 28 on the steamship Lucania.

The engagement is announced of Ensign W. V. Powell, U. S. N., and Miss Margaret Olivia Miller, of Wyoming, O.

Narcis Alexander Olaciregui, an officer in the Army of the United States of Columbia, was married in New York May 28 to Miss Antonia Andrews.

Corpl. Edward Murphy, 2d New York, a son of U. S. Senator Murphy, has been discharged to accept the position of Captain and A. A. G. of Vols.

Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., relinquished duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., May 30, and started to join his regiment at Tampa, Fla.

The grave of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, in Riverview cemetery, Trenton, N. J., was fully honored by New Jersey veterans and others on Memorial Day.

Mrs. R. J. Fleming and little son are at Fort Sheridan with her mother, Mrs. G. S. Grimes, Lieut. R. J. Fleming having joined his regiment at Lakeland, Fla.

Judge Adv. Gen. Lieber's excellent article on "The Use of the Army in Aid of the Civil Powers," has recently been distributed in pamphlet form of 86 pages.

Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, is mentioned as likely to be appointed Major General of Volunteers. He has an excellent war record from April, 1861, to June, 1865.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at its recent meeting at Winona, Ind., tabled a resolution urging that President McKinley direct that battles be not fought on a Sunday.

Gen. A. W. Greely, it is stated, thinks there will be no difficulty in raising a war balloon over Santiago de Cuba to ascertain whether or not Adm. Cervera is cooped up in the harbor.

Lieut. J. C. Johnson, 4th U. S. Art., a recent arrival at Washington Barracks, D. C., had but a short stay there, and is now present for duty with Capt. Ennis's Battery G, at Tampa, Fla.

1st Lieut. George Richards, U. S. M. C., has been detached from the Marine Barracks at the Navy Yard, New York, and has gone to Norfolk, Va., to command the Marine Guard of the Newmark.

Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th U. S. Inf., is having some excellent opportunities at Port Tampa, Fla., for conducting experiments in kite photography and a practical test along the shores of Cuba is projected.

Lieut. Fox Conner, 2d Art., took command early in the week of the artillery detachment at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., in succession to Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Frank.

Mrs. Hoos, wife of Chaplain Hoos, U. S. N., and her children will go on June 1 to Cape May, where Mrs. Hoos has a cottage. Mrs. Hoos and her children have passed the winter and spring months in Frederick, Md., where her mother, Mrs., and Miss Gouveneur reside.

The daughter of Chief Engineer F. L. Randall, of the revenue cutter McCulloch, who died of heart disease during the Manila fight, has applied for a pension. The Revenue Cutter Service in time of war stands on the same footing in the matter of pensions as the Navy.

Mr. E. M. Sawtelle, a son of Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., and Mr. Allan Raymond, son of Maj. Chas. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, are among those who have successfully passed the examination for commissions in the 1st Volunteer Engineers, Col. Eugene Griffin, commanding.

Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, commanding at Hempstead, L. I., visited friends at Governors Island and New York city early in the week. There has been so much water in his camp that the General is uncertain whether he belongs to the Army or the Navy, and decided accordingly to limit himself to Navy sherry while on the island and visiting his friends.

Capt. John Pitcher, 2d U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Pitcher visited New York city this week en route to their home in Connecticut, stopping at the Waldorf. Capt. Pitcher is able to get about on crutches with his broken leg, and hopes in a few weeks to be fit for duty. Why doesn't some of the enterprising Volunteer regiments select Capt. Pitcher for their Colonel? He is a very efficient officer and will make the reputation of any regiment who has him at their head.

Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, widow of Adm. Dahlgren, U. S. N., died in Washington, D. C., May 28. She was born in Gallipolis, O., in 1835, and was married to the distinguished Naval officer in 1865. Mrs. Dahlgren was the founder of a literary society in Washington, and achieved distinction as a writer under the name of "Corinne." Her best-known works are "Memoirs of John A. Dahlgren," "Etiquette of Social Life in Washington," and the novel, "A Washington Winter."

It is understood that William H. Stayton, late U. S. Navy, has succeeded in obtaining a settlement of his claim against Mrs. Hetty Green for \$50,000 for legal services. The figures were not made public, but report has it that the sum to be paid is about half the claim. To an inquirer from the New York "Tribune" Mrs. Green said he had better go to the president of the Chemical Bank for information concerning the settlement, as "he was the one who recommended that dandy"—meaning Mr. Stayton.

Four new divisions of the Naval brigade of the Massachusetts Naval Militia are about to be taken into the State service, from Newburyport, Gloucester, Fall River and Boston. The officers from the brigade on the U. S. S. Prairie are Acting Lieuts. Brigham, Stinson, Howell, Ensigns Lughree, Smith, Borden and Chase. Acting P. A. Surg. Allen, Acting P. A. Paymr. Norris and Acting P. A. Engr. Bull. Seaman Frederick B. Philbrook, of the 1st Division, has been appointed pay clerk, upon the nomination of Acting P. A. Paymr. Norris.

The Army and Navy is each represented in the class of Civil Engineers graduating this year at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. James V. Rockwell, son of Capt. Rockwell, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., and James A. S. Redfield, son of Paymr. J. B. Redfield, of the Navy. The subjects of the young men's theses are respectively: "Design for a System of Electric Lighting for the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass.," and "An Investigation to Determine the Cost of an Alternative Route for the Baltimore Belt Railroad, as compared with its cost as at Present Located." Both men are members of the Rensselaer Society of Engineers.

The officers of the 2d and 3d Battalions, of the 3d New Jersey Volunteers, in camp at Fort Hancock, N. J., are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel, B. P. Holmes; Majors, D. Landon and W. H. De Hart; Adjutants, F. W. Armstrong and W. B. Martin; Assistant Surgeons, S. J. Keep and C. J. Schlichter; Captains, J. R. Muddell, J. H. Mather, H. O. Bauer, J. C. Wehrley, J. C. Kay, D. F. Collins, J. F. Cline and F. A. Bickel; 1st Lieutenants, J. H. Ryno, J. E. Mather, R. S. White, I. Weaver, R. W. Watson, C. A. Fries, F. Stowell and L. J. Park; 2d Lieutenants, G. S. Tohite, W. S. Tash, S. P. Dey, H. L. Dietz, H. Landahl, V. F. McCarthy, A. A. Thorn and C. C. Davis.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

COLONELS OF REGIMENTS OF THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1st Cav., A. K. Arnold, Brigadier General Volunteers.
2d Cav., G. C. Hunt.
3d Cav., S. B. M. Young, Brigadier General Volunteers.
4th Cav., C. E. Compton, Brigadier General Volunteers.
5th Cav., L. H. Carpenter, Brigadier General Volunteers.
6th Cav., S. S. Sumner, Brigadier General Volunteers.
7th Cav., E. V. Sumner, Brigadier General Volunteers.
8th Cav., J. M. Bacon, Brigadier General Volunteers.
9th Cav., David Ferry.
10th Cav., Guy V. Henry, Brigadier General Volunteers.
1st Art., Royal T. Frank, Brigadier General Volunteers.
2d Art., A. C. M. Pennington, Brigadier General Volunteers.
3d Art., M. P. Miller, Brigadier General Volunteers.
4th Art., F. L. Guenther, Brigadier General Volunteers.
5th Art., John I. Rodgers, Brigadier General Volunteers.
6th Art., E. B. Williston, Brigadier General Volunteers.
7th Art., Wm. Sinclair.
1st Inf., Bryan Miles.
2d Inf., J. C. Bates, Brigadier General Volunteers.
3d Inf., J. H. Page.
4th Inf., Robert H. Hall, Brigadier General Volunteers.
5th Inf., Col. H. C. Cook, absent, sick.
6th Inf., M. A. Cochran.
7th Inf., D. W. Benham.
8th Inf., J. J. Van Hora.
9th Inf., W. H. Powell.
10th Inf., T. M. Anderson, Brigadier General Volunteers.
11th Inf., Edward Moale.
12th Inf., H. A. Theaker.
13th Inf., J. S. Poland, Brigadier General Volunteers.
14th Inf., D. D. Van Valzah.
15th Inf., Simon Snyder, Brigadier General Volunteers.
16th Inf., H. S. Hawkins, Brigadier General Volunteers.
17th Inf., Jacob Kline, Brigadier General Volunteers.
18th Inf., C. A. Wilcox.
19th Inf., Jacob F. Kent, Brigadier General Volunteers.
20th Inf., Samuel Ovenshine.
21st Inf., C. A. Wilcox.
22d Inf., Jacob F. Kent, Brigadier General Volunteers.
23d Inf., Samuel Ovenshine.
24th Inf., Jacob F. Kent, Brigadier General Volunteers.
25th Inf., A. S. Burt, Brigadier General Volunteers.

By order of Maj. Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., commanding Department of Pacific, Camp Merritt, at San Francisco, was brigaded on May 31 as follows:

First Brigade: 14th U. S. Inf., 18th U. S. Inf., 23d U. S. Inf., 3d U. S. Art., to join; 4th U. S. Cav. to join, 1 company U. S. Engineers.

Second Brigade: 13th Regt., Minnesota Inf., U. S. V.; 20th Regt., Kansas Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Regt., Idaho Inf., (2 battalions), North Dakota Inf., (2 battalions), U. S. V.

Third Brigade: 10th Regt., Pennsylvania Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Regt., Colorado Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Regt., Nebraska Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Troop, Utah Cav., U. S. V.; Batteries A and B, Utah Vols.

Fourth Brigade: 7th Regt., California Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Regt., Montana Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Regt., South Dakota Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Battalion Wyoming Inf., U. S. V.

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 27, 1898.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Enlisted men belonging to different regiments or distinct organizations will not be mustered on the same roll. Separate rolls must be prepared, one roll for the members of each regiment or organization. The provisions of A. R. 785 will be strictly adhered to in this particular.

These instructions will also govern in the preparation of pay rolls.

This order will not apply, however, to patients in the U. S. General Hospitals. The surgeon in charge of each will be governed by special instructions communicated direct.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 806, of the Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

Stated Inspections.

806. The annual inspection of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia will be made by the Inspector General of the Army, in person, as required by law; and that of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the records of disbursements, management, discipline and condition will be made by an officer of his Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Aug. 18, 1894, who will report in writing, through the Inspector General of the Army to the Secretary of War, the results of such inspection.

III. The following acts of Congress are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An act to provide assistance to the inhabitants of Cuba, and arms, munitions, and military stores to the people of the Island of Cuba, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of United States of America in Congress assembled, That while serving in Cuba during the existing war, officers of the Army of the United States exercising separate commands may, by special order, cause subsistence, medical and quartermaster's supplies to be issued to, and other aid rendered to, inhabitants of the Island of Cuba who are destitute and in immediate danger of perishing unless they receive the same.

Sec. 2. That the President and general officers commanding troops in Cuba are hereby authorized to furnish to the Cuban people such arms, ammunition, equipments and military stores and supplies as they may require in order to increase their effective fighting force in the existing war against Spain.

Approved, May 18, 1898.

An act providing for the payment and maintenance of Volunteers during the interval between their enrollment and muster into the United States service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay and allowance of such of the Volunteers as are received into the service of the United States under the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, and the acts supplemental thereto, shall be deemed to commence from the day on which they joined for duty and are enrolled at the battalion, regimental, or State rendezvous: Provided, That troops about to embark for service in the Philippine Islands may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid one month's wages in advance prior to embarkation.

Approved, May 26, 1898.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. EAST, MAY 1, 1898.

Publishes method of instruction for light battery practice, prepared and revised by Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art. Art. Insp., and directs that it be followed by light batteries in their target practice, as nearly as practicable with the amount of ammunition allowed.

G. O. 8, 1ST ARMY CORPS, AND DEPT. OF THE GULF, MAY 21, 1898.

Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Publishes the hours of service and announces that the time allotted to practical instruction will be divided with reference to the various exercises in the discretion of division, brigade or regimental commanders, with a view to having brisk, spirited drills, so as to secure progressive advancement in all that tends to improve efficiency for war service. As a rule the afternoon exercises should consist of battalion, regimental, brigade or division maneuvers. Special attention will be given to extended order drill.

G. O. 12, 1ST ARMY CORPS AND DEPT. OF GULF, MAY 24, 1898.

Publishes instructions relating to the hire of civilian employees.

G. O. 14, 1ST ARMY CORPS AND DEPT. OF GULF, MAY 25, 1898.

With a view to enforce and maintain military discipline, brigade commanders, or in case there be no brigade commanders, the Commanding Officer of the camp will detail

in each regiment of their commands a field officer to try offences in the regiment to which such field officer belongs for offences not capital.

The punishing power of this Court is restricted to the infliction of a fine not exceeding one month's pay, or to confinement at hard labor for a time not longer than one month.

In the case of a non-commissioned officer it may, in addition thereto, sentence him to be reduced to the ranks.

The field officer should keep a record of each day's proceedings and forward it without delay to the officer ordering the Court for his action and orders.

The power of the officer ordering the field officer's court, or of his successor in command to review its proceedings is restricted to his approval or disapproval of its sentence.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 16, 1ST ARMY CORPS AND DEPT. OF GULF.

Directs the various organizations comprising this command to draw rations for periods of five days and issues instructions in connection therewith.

G. O. 14, DEPT. COLO., MAY 24, 1898.

The following communication received from the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1898.

Commanding Officer, Dept. Colo., Denver, Colo.

Secretary of War decides that Maj. Gen. Otis has been permanently relieved from the command of the Dept. of the Colo.

By order of Col. Sumner.

WM. J. VOLKMAR, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, DEPT. COLO., MAY 26, 1898.

Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr., is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster, Dept. of Colo. He will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., reporting by telegraph to the Chief Paymaster, Dept. of the Gulf.

Maj. A. H. Jackson, Paymr., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department.

G. O. 24, DEPT. COLUMBIA, MAY 23, 1898.

Headquarters and the 3d Battalion, 1st Washington Vols., Col. John H. Wholley, 1st Washington Vols., commanding, now in camp at Tacoma, Wash., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and there take station.

G. O. 25, DEPT. COLUMBIA, MAY 25, 1898.

The Headquarters and Band, 4th Cav., under command of the Regimental Quartermaster, will proceed from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to Lieut. Col. L. T. Morris, 4th Cav., commanding regiment.

G. O. 15, DEPT. EAST, MAY 19, 1898.

Under authority of the President, communicated in G. O. 48, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., the undersigned assumes command of the Dept. of the East.

ROYAL T. FRANK, Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

CIR. 14, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 27, 1898.

Publishes the letter of the First Assistant Postmaster General in regard to the franking of letters mailed by soldiers in the field, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of May 27, page 776.

G. O. 42, ART. SCHOOL, MAY 22, 1898.

Battery E, 4th Art., is assigned to the rapid fire and 8-inch B. L. R. batteries, mounted on the parapet of the main work; Battery B, 3d Art., to the 10-inch B. L. R. battery in the redoubt; Battery G, 5th Art., to the 10-inch B. L. R. battery in the place of arms, and to the 8-inch B. L. R. battery now mounted on the beach; Battery E, 6th Art., to the 15-inch S. B. battery at north end of water battery and to such field pieces as may hereafter be placed in position; Batteries H, F, I and K, 6th Art., to the mortar battery and to the pits.

G. O. 45, ART. SCHOOL, MAY 28, 1898.

The following persons only will be allowed to pass in and out through the postern gate: Officers of the Army and Navy and their families; members of the non-commissioned staff; commanding officer's orderly; nurses with passes when in charge of officers' children; civilians with passes when accompanied by an officer of the Army or Navy.

G. O. 46, ART. SCHOOL, MAY 30, 1898.

Inspection and muster of the troops of this command will take place May 31, as follows: The heavy artillery troops armed and equipped as infantry, Batteries B, 3d; E, 4th; G, 5th, and H, 6th Art., by Maj. John L. Tienron, 1st Art., and Batteries F, H, I and K, 6th Art., by Maj. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art. Inspection of the heavy artillery batteries at the guns, uniformed as for drill, will take place at 2:30 p. m. The infantry troops, 1st and 2d Battalions, 1st Regt. Md. U. S. Vols., by Lieut. Col. W. P. Lane, 1st Md. U. S. Vols. Light artillery troops, Batteries A and C, Penn U. S. Vols., by Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art. The Hospital Corps, Artillery School Band, Garrison N. Staff and Detachment of U. S. Engineers, by Lieut. Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art. The post staff, except those on duty with batteries, will be excused.

By order of Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck.

CHAS. L. PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut. 4th Art., Adjt.

G. O. 57, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 30, 1898.

After a prolonged period of peace our Army is once more called upon to engage in war in the cause of justice and humanity. To bring the military forces to the highest state of efficiency and most speedily accomplish what is expected should be the earnest effort, and call forth the best energies of all its members of whatsoever station.

The laws and regulations which govern military bodies in civilized countries have been developed to their present perfection through the experience of hundreds of years, and the faithful observance of those laws and regulations is essential to the honor and efficiency of the Army.

All authority should be exercised with firmness, equity, and decorum on the part of superiors, and should be respected by implicit obedience, and loyal support from subordinates.

Every officer of whatever grade will, so far as may be in his power, guard and preserve the health and welfare of those under his charge. He must labor diligently and zealously to perfect himself and his subordinates in military drill, instruction and discipline; and above all, he must constantly endeavor, by precept and example, to maintain the highest character, to foster and stimulate that true soldierly spirit and patriotic devotion to duty which must characterize an effective Army. The Major General Commanding confidently trusts that every officer and soldier in the service of the Republic, each in his proper sphere, will contribute his most zealous efforts to the end that the honor and character of the Army may be preserved unimpaired, and its best efforts crowned with success.

This order is given upon a day sacred to the memory of the heroic dead, whose services and sacrifices afford us example and inspiration, and it is expected that all will be fully impressed with the sacred duty imposed upon the Army by the Government of our beloved country.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 58, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 31, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Enlisted men of the Volunteer organizations may be transferred to the Hospital Corps of the Regular Army by the Commanding General of the Army Corps in which the sol-

dier is serving, upon the recommendation of the Chief Surgeon of the Corps.

The provisions of Army Regulations governing the Hospital Corps so far as they are inapplicable in time of war and with troops in the field are hereby suspended during the existence of such conditions.

The Commander of an Army Corps, or of a Division or Brigade acting independently of a Corps, is charged with the full control of the transfer from the line, the enlistment, re-enlistment, and discharge of members of the Hospital Corps of his command, with the detail of Acting Hospital Stewards and the appointment of Hospital Stewards.

Acting Hospital Stewards will be detailed from privates of the Hospital Corps who are recommended by their medical officers as possessing the necessary qualifications. Hospital Stewards will be appointed from Acting Hospital Stewards who are recommended by their medical officers and who have served not less than three months in the Hospital Corps and are approved by a Board of not less than three medical officers.

Enlistment papers in duplicate, examination forms and outline figure cards for members of the Hospital Corps will be forwarded to the Surgeon General's Office, as now required, and monthly reports will be made by the Chief Surgeon of the Corps, or Division, if acting independently, showing the number of Stewards, Acting Stewards, and privates on duty, the names of men transferred from the line, of those enlisted or re-enlisted, discharged, died, detailed Acting Hospital Steward, or appointed Hospital Steward.

The quota of members of the Hospital Corps for a corps of 25,000 men is:

	Hospital stewards.	Acting hospital stewards.	Privates.
For each regiment of infantry.....	1	3	1
For each Artillery battalion, 3 light batteries.....	1	3	1
For each corps headquarters.....	1	3	1
For each division headquarters.....	1	3	1
For each brigade headquarters.....	1	3	1
For each division ambulance company, and for the reserve corps company.....	7	3	104
For each division field hospital.....	6	3	90

The three Volunteer Hospital Stewards mustered in with each regiment are included in this strength.

The Corps Commander may make such distribution of the members of the Hospital Corps within his command as he considers for the best interests of the service.

By direction of the Secretary of War, when recruits of the Hospital Corps are sent to posts or stations, recruiting officers will forward in each case the descriptive and assignment card required by Army Regulation 850 for the line of the Army.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 4, 5TH ARMY CORPS, TAMPA, MAY 31, 1898.

Capt. Stewart M. Brice, Comr. of Sub. U. S. V., having reported at these headquarters under instructions from the Secretary of War, is announced as an additional Aid on the staff of the Major General Commanding the 5th Army Corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

E. J. MCCLERNAND, A. A. G.

G. O. 9, HEADQUARTERS, CAMP BLACK.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., MAY 31, 1898.

The attention of Regimental Commanders is hereby directed to the following telegram, under date of May 31, 1898, from the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army.

"The Secretary of War has decided that relative rank between officers of the same grade commissioned by Governors of States, is determined according to date of muster into United States service. When such officers are commissioned and mustered in same date, relative rank is determined by previous length of service in the U. S. Army, Regular or Volunteer, or in Marine Corps under commission, and in the absence of such service by lot. Please announce to all concerned in your command."

G. O. 3, c. s., will be superseded in so far as conflicts with the above.

By command of Brig. Gen. Pennington.

CLEMENT F. KROSS,

1st Lieut, 22d Regt., Inf., N. Y. V., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 59, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 31, 1898.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of War orders that the post at Dutch Island, Narragansett Bay, R. I., shall hereafter be known and designated as Fort Greble, in honor of 1st Lieut. John T. Greble, 2d Art., who was the first officer of the Regular Army killed in the late Civil War. He fell in action at Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is added to par. 14 of the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States, under the heading Shoulder Straps:

Chaplain.—Of dark blue cloth of the usual size and pattern with a plain Latin cross in the center.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. V., accompanied by his personal staff, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V., to command first troops leaving for the Philippines. (S. O. 84, D. Colo., May 20.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The following named officers of the Ordnance Department will report to Maj. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., president of the Examining Board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ormond M. Lissak, Beverly W. Dunn and John T. Thompson. Lieut. Babbitt will report to Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg., and Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg. Maj. Moseley will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for the purpose of this examination. Lieut. Lissak will report to Maj. Charles L. Heilmann, Surg., and Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg. Maj. Heilmann and Capt. Kean will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for the purpose of this examination. Lieut. Dunn will report to Capt. William H. Arthur and Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surgs. Capt. Arthur and Wyeth will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for the purpose of this examination. Lieut. Thompson will report to Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., and Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg., at Tampa, Fla. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Hosp. Stwd. William Lang is assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 54, D. Cal., May 28.)

Hosp. Stwd. W. R. von Radesky, will report to Maj. William H. Corbuser, Surg. U. S. A., Acting Medical Purveyor, Philippine expedition, for duty. (S. O. 54, D. Cal., May 28.)

Acting Asst. Surg. John F. Minor, will proceed to the artillery camp near Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (S. O. 56, D. Cal., May 25.)

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at camp near Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty. (S. O. 56, D. Cal., May 25.)

Hosp. Stwd. J. B. Copping will report for duty to the Chief Surgeon 3d Army Corps, Camp George H. Thomas, Ga. (Fort Columbus, June 1.)

Capt. Harlan E. McVay, Asst. Surg., is relieved from his present duties, and he will report to Chief Surgeon of the expedition to the Philippine Islands for duty. (S. O. 50, D. Cal., May 19.)

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., will, in addition to his present duties, report at San Francisco daily for duty in examining recruits. (S. O. 51, D. Cal., May 20.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Robert E. Williams, U. S. A., will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty, and will also render medical attendance at Fort Baker. (S. O. 52, D. Cal., May 21.)

Acting Asst. Surg. W. H. Winterberg, U. S. A., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty. (S. O. 52, D. Cal., May 21.)

Acting Asst. Surg. John B. Darling will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (S. O. 72, D. D., May 25.)

The following assignments of Judge Advocates, U. S. V., are ordered: Lieut. Col. John A. Hull will report to Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. V., commanding 4th Army Corps; Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Hull will report to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office for a period of two weeks, and upon the expiration of that time, will report to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., commanding the 6th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Maj. Robert H. White, Surg., is relieved from the further operation of par. 28, S. O. 110, May 11, 1898, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Capt. Francis M. Schreiner, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will report for temporary duty in office of Q. M. G. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

P. 24, S. O. 120, H. Q. A., May 23, 1898, directing Maj. A. L. Smith, C. S., to report at Tampa, Fla., is amended to direct him to proceed to Tampa, and assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClernand, A. A. G. U. S. V., is relieved from further duty with the troops at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Wm. B. Shafter, U. S. V., for duty as Adjutant General of the 5th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Leave for two days is granted Acting Asst. Surg. I. E. Bennett, (Fort Delaware, May 28.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. E. P. Costine will proceed to Fort Brady for duty. (Fort Hancock, May 28.)

Leave for 10 days is granted Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 117, D. E., May 30.)

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Ribble, J. A. U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report in person to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the 3d Army Corps, for duty as Judge Advocate. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

So much of par. 5, S. O. 121, H. Q. A., May 24, 1898, as directs Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, A. A. G. U. S. V., to report to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., is revoked, and he will report to Falls Church, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. V., for duty as Adjutant General of the 2d Army Corps, to relieve Maj. Henry O. S. Helstead, A. A. G. U. S. V., who will then report to Washington, D. C., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Capt. Arthur Thompson, A. Q. M. U. S. V., recently appointed, now in Washington, D. C., will proceed at once to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for assignment duty as Brigade Quartermaster. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., in addition to his duties as Attending Surgeon and Examiner of Recruits at Chicago, Ill., will report to the C. O. Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty, and by letter to the Commanding General Dept. of the Lakes. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Maj. Guy Howard, Q. M. U. S. V., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Gulf, and will proceed at once to Falls Church, Va., for duty as Acting Chief, Q. M. of the 2d Army Corps, to relieve Maj. Eugene F. Ladd, Q. M. U. S. V., who will report to Gen. Graham for duty. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Acting Asst. Surg. A. R. Booth, Joseph A. Tabor and T. S. Dabney, U. S. A., are relieved from their present duties at New Orleans, La., and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

So much of par. 20, S. O. 121, H. Q. A., May 24, 1898, as relates to Acting Asst. Surg. Samuel W. Stiles, U. S. A., is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Par. 26, S. O. 110, H. Q. A., May 20, 1898, relating to Acting Asst. Surg. Joseph M. Henry, U. S. A., is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, C. S. U. S. V., will report for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. J. G. Bigham will proceed to Key West for duty. (Fort Slocum, May 27.)

The troops in the Dept. of Colo. will be paid to include the muster of May 31, 1898, as follows: By Maj. A. H. Jackson, Paymr., at Forts Apache, Bayard and Wingate, N. M.; Fort Logan, and Camp Alva Adams, at Denver, Colo.; Forts Grant, Huachuca, San Carlos, Whipple Barracks, and Camp at San Bernardino, A. T.; Forts D. A. Russell, Washakie, and Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; Forts Douglas and DuChesne, Utah, and troops detached from posts, and clerks and messengers at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 62, D. Colo., May 24.)

In addition to his duties at Hdqrs. Dept. of Colo., 3d Lieut. E. H. King, 7th Cav., is authorized to make such journey to Cheyenne, Wyo., and return as may be necessary in performing his duties there as Regimental Recruiting Officer, 7th Cav. (S. O. 62, D. Colo., May 24.)

Lieut. Col. Hiram M. Chittenden, Chief Engr. U. S. V., will transfer his duties as Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the Missouri River Commission to Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, C. E., and will proceed to Mobile, Ala., for assignment to duty as Chief Engineer of the 4th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

Acting Asst. Surg. A. H. Mann, U. S. A., will proceed from Springfield, Ill., to Key West, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

Capt. Elias H. Parsons, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will report in person to Major Medad C. Martin, Q. M., for temporary duty, to assume charge of St. Asaph's Q. M. Depot, Va., with station in Alexandria, Va. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

1st Lieut. William W. Chance, Signal Corps U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Commanding General Dept. of the Pacific, for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty at Springfield Armory, Mass., and will report to the Commanding General Dept. of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Esauquel de la Calle, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Commanding General 7th Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

Hosp. Stwd. David A. Eberly (appointed May 27, 1898), now on duty at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, is assigned to duty at that place. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

These privates of the Hospital Corps are detailed as acting hospital stewards, assigned to duty at the posts designated: August H. Waits, to Fort Mott, N. J.; Joel R. Lee, to Fort M. A. Myers, A. T.; Thomas A. Porter, to Fort McPherson, A. T.; Oscar Lind, to Washington Barracks, D. C.; Louis H. Gerritsen, to Washington Barracks, D. C.; Edward F. Costine, now at Fort Hancock, N. J., to Fort Brady, Mich. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Arthur Eutroppe, Hosp. Corps U. S. A., will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty. (S. O. 57, D. Colo., May 25.)

The troops of the Dept. of Missouri will be paid on the muster of May 31, 1898, as follows: The garrisons of Fort Meade, S. D.; Fort Robinson, Niobrara and Crook, Neb.; Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kan.; Forts Sill and Reno, O. T.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo., and Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., by Maj. Albert S. Towar, Chief Paymr. (S. O. 25, D. Mo., May 25.)

Acting Asst. Surg. A. P. D. Cleary, U. S. A., having reported under contract, is assigned to duty as examiner of recruits in Atlanta, Ga., and as Attending Surgeon at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 40, D. G., May 28.)

Maj. Guy Howard, Q. M., is relieved from duty at Dept. of Gulf Hdqrs., and will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the C. O. 2d Army Corps, for duty as Acting Chief Q. M. of that corps. (S. O. 40, D. G., May 28.)

Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Maj. Francis S. Dodge, George R. Smith, Elijah W. Halford and John L. Bullis, Paymrs., accompanied by their authorized clerks, and Pay Clerks Otto Becker and Dudley M. Brown, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for the purpose of paying troops in the vicinity of that place, both Regular and Volunteer, on the muster of May 31, 1898. Upon completion of this duty they will proceed to Mobile, Ala., for the purpose of paying troops in the vicinity of that place on the muster of May 31, 1898. (S. O. 40, D. G., May 28.)

The Department Commander, Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. V., accompanied by the Chief Quartermaster, Col. Jas. Gilliss, will proceed to Montauk Point, L. I., for the purpose of investigating the desirability of that locality for an encampment of Volunteer troops. (S. O. 118, D. E., May 31.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. D. C. H. Garrison will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C. (Fort Casswell, May 28.)

Acting Hosp. Stwds. A. Weiss and J. R. Lee will proceed

to Fort Mott, N. J., and Fort Myer, Va., respectively. (Fort Schuyler, May 29.)

Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg., will proceed from St. Michaels to San Francisco and a contract Surgeon will be employed in his place at St. Michaels. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Capt. William A. Tucker, U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco for duty at Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. V. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Capt. Lloyd C. Griscom, A. Q. M. U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga and report to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, 3d Army Corps, for duty as extra A. D. C. on his staff. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

The balloon section of the U. S. Signal Corps will, for the present, be temporarily attached to the 5th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding, and will be placed under the direction of Lieut. Col. James Allen, U. S. V. Signal Corps, serving on the staff of that Commanding General. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Vol. Signal Corps, is relieved by the Secretary of War from further duty in the Weather Bureau, and will report for duty to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Maj. John A. Johnston, A. G. U. S. A., is assigned to duty in the A. G. O. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Thomas K. Marshall, U. S. A., will proceed from Richmond, Va., to Tampa, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Maj. Herbert W. Cardwell, Surg. U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific, for duty as Chief Surgeon of a division. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Acting Asst. Surg. George H. Penrose, U. S. A., now on duty at Fort Douglas, will proceed to San Francisco for duty, to the C. O. of the Utah batteries for the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, U. S. V. Signal Corps, assigned to duty as assistant to Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Maj. E. O. Fehet is assigned Disbursing Officer of the Signal Corps, relieving Maj. Robert Craig. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Q. M. Sergt. Briand, 2d Cav., at Mobile, is discharged from service. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Maj. Thomas W. Symons will relieve Maj. William S. Stanton of his river and harbor fort duties and report as Engineer 10th Lighthouse District. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Acting Asst. Surg. W. P. Chamberlain will proceed to Fort Monroe. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Surg. R. M. Geddings, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Capt. John C. W. Brooks, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, Falls Church, for duty as Brigade Q. M. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Maj. James M. Moody, Chief C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and report to Comy. Gen. 4th Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Maj. G. Creighton Webb, Insp. Gen. U. S. V., will proceed to Tampa and report to Maj. Gen. Shafter, 5th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

The resignation by Maj. John A. Johnston, A. G. U. S. A., of his commission as cavalry (8th Reg.), only, has been accepted by the President. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Maj. George S. Hobart, A. G. U. S. A., will report to Adjutant General of the Army. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

1st Lieut. John B. Nicholson, Adj. 21st Kan. Vol. Inf., resigned, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Capt. Charles B. Thompson, A. Q. M., in addition to his present duties, will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of California for temporary duty as Chief Q. M. of that Department, relieving Capt. George Rubien, A. Q. M., assigned to expedition to Philippines. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Capt. Frederick Bugher, A. Q. M. U. S. V., recently appointed, will report to Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Capt. William Astor Chanler, A. G. U. S. V., will report in person to Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, commanding Cavalry Division at Tampa, for temporary duty as an assistant to the Adjutant General of that division. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

The orders heretofore issued directing 1st Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 6th Art., to report to Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, U. S. V., for duty as A. D. C., are revoked, and, upon being relieved, as Q. M. at Fort McHenry, he will proceed to Baltimore and take charge of the temporary purchasing depot at that place. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Leave for ten days is granted Col. George H. Burton, Insp. Gen. (S. O. 30, D. L., May 28.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Post Chaplain Henry H. Hall, U. S. A. (S. O. 42, D. G., May 31.)

Maj. Frederick Von Schrader, Q. M. U. S. V., is relieved from temporary duty at St. Louis, and will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., for duty as Acting Chief Q. M., of 7th corps. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Capt. William J. Sewell, Jr., A. G. U. S. V., will proceed to Falls Church, Va., for duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of the 2d Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Capt. George Rubien, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster Dept. of California, and will report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Acting Asst. Surg. A. S. Condon, U. S. A., will proceed at once from Ogden, Utah, to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Acting Asst. Surg. James H. McCall, U. S. A., will proceed from Huntington, Tenn., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty in the General Hospital. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNT.

Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav., having completed his duties as Musterling Officer at the State Fair Ground, near St. Paul, Minn., will return to his proper station at Lexington, Ky. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

The retirement from active service of Col. George G. Hunt, 2d Cav., under the provisions of Section 1243, R. S., and upon his own application, after 30 years' service, is announced. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav., is relieved from further duty pertaining to the inspection of horses at San Antonio, Texas, and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., will report in person to Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding 4th Army Corps, for assignment to staff duty. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The following named officers will report to Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 7th Cav., president of the Examining Board at Denver, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieuts. William F. Blauvelt and Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

1st Lieut. Matt. C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav., will proceed to Washington, and report to Maj. Gen. Matt. C. Butler, U. S. V., for duty as A. D. C. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Maj. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav., is detailed to relieve Capt. E. A. Godwin, 8th Cav., as member of a Board of Officers convened to purchase cavalry horses for the 3d U. S. Vol. Cav. Capt. Godwin will proceed to his station, Fort Meade, S. D., and transfer to Maj. Wells all orders and instructions he has received relative to the duties of the Board. 2d Lieut. S. F. Dillam, 8th Cav., A. Q. M., upon the completion of his duties shipping horses at Sioux Falls, S. D., will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., for further duty in connection with the purchase of cavalry horses. (S. O. 73, D. D., May 26.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

The following transfers are made in the 9th Cav.: Capt. Matthias W. Day, from Troop B to Troop L; Capt. Walter L. Finley, from Troop L to Troop B. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

Chaplain William T. Anderson, 10th Cav., will, upon the arrival at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., of Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav., be relieved from duty at that post and join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

The orders directing Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav., to join his regiment, is revoked, and he will, upon completion of his present duties pertaining to the purchase of horses,

report by letter to the Commanding General Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to the command of Fort Assiniboine. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

So much of par. 23, S. O. 102, H. Q. A., May 2, 1898, as grants 1st Lieut. John B. McDonald, 10th Cav., leave until further orders to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel 1st Regt. Ala. Vols., is amended so as to grant said leave "to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel 1st Regt. Ala. Vols." (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., now on sick leave, will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

2d Lieut. Frank W. Coe, 1st Art., is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Key West Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 41, D. G., May 30.)

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, 1st Art., is relieved from college duty at Highland Park, Ill., and will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art. (S. O. 42, D. G., May 31.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. G. M. PENNINGTON.

2d Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., is detailed Signal Officer. (Fort Schuyler, May 27.)

2d Lieut. Fox Conner, 2d Art., is appointed Regimental Recruiting Officer. (Fort Adams, May 28.)

Corps. W. O. Connell, G. and W. Katen, C, 2d Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

Corps. E. L. Sullivan and W. Baldwin, H, 2d Art., have each been promoted to Sergeant.

The C. O. Fort Adams will send an officer to Clarks Point, Mass., to relieve 2d Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d Art., in charge of artillery detachment, who will proceed to Governors Island and report to the Department Commander with a view to appointment on his staff as A. D. C. (S. O. 115, D. E., May 27.)

Capt. Medore Crawford, 2d Art., Q. M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and Mr. Otto W. Degen, superintendent of construction, will make such trips as may be necessary between that post and Plum Island, N. Y., on business pertaining to the construction of public buildings on Plum Island. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

1st Lieut. J. Timberlake, 2d Art., is granted seven days' leave. (Fort Caswell, N. C., May 28.)

So much of par. 33, S. O. 116, H. Q. A., May 18, 1898, as relates to 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art., is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

Upon arrival at Vancouver of Battery C, Heavy Art. Cal. Vols., Battery M, 3d Art., will change station from Fort Canby, Wash., to Fort Stevens, Ore. (S. O. 87, D. Colo., May 25.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. Jacob C. Johnson, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for duty with Battery A, 4th Art., as attached thereto. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

Pvt. Isaac H. Dixon, Battery L, 4th Art., who died May 30, at Fort Mott, N. J., was buried with military honors at National Cemetery, Plains Point.

Band 4th Art. will proceed May 30 to Arlington Cemetery and take part in Memorial Day exercises. (Washington Barracks, May 26.)

Corpl. B. J. Byrd, G, 4th Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

2d Lieut. Jacob C. Johnson, 4th Art., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to C. O. Battery G, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

1st Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to Maj. Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., for duty with siege train. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Sergt. George Gelling, A, 5th Art., is detailed overseer of laborers. (Fort Hancock, May 27.)

2d Lieut. M. C. Buckey, 5th Art., is appointed Prison Officer, Ordnance Officer and Post Treasurer. (Fort Columbus, May 29.)

6th ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

2d Lieut. Clarence C. Williams and Benjamin M. Koehler, 6th Art., will proceed to the Grand Hotel, New York City, and report in person to 1st Lieut. Peyton C. March, 5th Art., for duty with the artillery detachment to be organized for service with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Maj. William P. Vose, 6th Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., the headquarters of the regiment, and take station. (S. O. 116, D. E., May 28.)

Corpl. Elmer Wolf, Light Battery D, 6th Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. H. H. Ludlow, 6th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, May 30.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. J. L. Wilson, 6th Art. (Fort McHenry, May 27.)

Pvts. G. W. Warren, K, and J. Reardon and Corpl. S. M. Pollard, A; Corpls. D. S. Smith, I; C. E. Baker, D; E. Romig, and I. B. Dobell, G, and G. Raetzell, F, 6th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

Capt. C. W. Foster, 6th Art., is detailed member of Gar. C. M. (Fort Hancock, May 31.)

Corpl. H. F. Markland, Light Battery D, 6th Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

1st Lieut. A. F. Curtis, 6th Art., is detailed Commissary and in charge of Post Exchange. (Fort Hamilton, May 30.)

7th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Maj. Charles Morris, 7th Art., assumes command of post and of batteries at Willets Point. (Fort Schuyler, May 30.)

Light Battery C, 7th Art., is detailed for service in the Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day. (Fort Myer, May 27.)

Maj. John P. Story, 7th Art., is designated to perform the duties of Engineer Officer of the Department in addition to his other duties. (S. O. 117, D. E., May 30.)

Sergt. Neal Molloy, I, 7th Art., is detailed Battalion Sergeant Major of battalion stationed at regimental headquarters. (Fort Slocum, May 29.)

2d Lieut. A. Moses, 7th Art., is detailed Special Recruiting Officer. (Fort Slocum, May 28.)

Lieut. P. R. Ward, 7th Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Slocum, May 30.)

2d Lieut. C. S. Babcock, 7th Art., is detailed Ordnance Officer of the batteries at Willets Point. (Fort Schuyler, May 30.)

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Virginia, and will proceed to join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

2d Lieut. Jacques de L. Lafitte, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Louisiana, and will proceed to join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Capt. Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., upon the completion of his duties as Musterling Officer at San Francisco, Cal., will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

1st Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Key West Barracks, Fla., and is detailed as Judge Advocate of the Court, vice 2d Lieut. Frank W. Coe, 1st Art., relieved. (S. O. 39, D. G., May 26.)

1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Inf., now at Galveston, Tex., is detailed as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. for 1st Regt. U. S. V. Inf., now organizing at Galveston, Tex. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

1st Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, 5th Inf., is detached from duty with his regiment, and will report in person to 1st Lieut. Charles S. Riche, C. E., at Galveston, Tex., for duty in connection with the torpedo defense of that city. (May 30, H. Q. A.)

7th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DANIEL W. BENHAM.

1st Lieut. John L. Barbour and 2d Lieut. Otto B. Rosenbaum, 7th Inf., will report in person to Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 7th Cav., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

So much of par. 18, S. O. 118, H. Q. A., May 5, 1898, as relates to 1st Lieut. John L. Barbour and 2d Lieut. Otto B.

Rosenbaum, 7th Inf., and of par. 4, S. O. 114, H. Q. A., May 16, 1898, amending the above named orders so as to direct the officers named to report to Col. John N. Andrews, 12th Inf., president of the Examining Board at Tampa, Fla., for examination as to their fitness for promotion, is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., is still further extended one month. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

1st Lieuts. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., and Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf., will report to Col. John N. Andrews, 12th Inf., president of the Examining Board, at Tampa, Fla., for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

1st Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, 10th Inf., at his own request, is relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Mesquero Agency, N. M., and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. William H. Weigel, 11th Inf., is assigned to duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. for the troops in camp at Hempstead, L. I. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Leave until further orders is granted Capt. George Le Roy Brown, 12th Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel 4th Regt. Tenn. Vols. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., president of the Examining Board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

Maj. Charles F. Robe, 14th Inf., is appointed Field Officer's Court for the 14th Inf. (S. O. 50, D. Cal., May 19.)

Capt. William W. McCammon, 14th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to Headquarters Dept. of Cal., for duty. (S. O. 50, D. Cal., May 19.)

1st Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will at once join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and close up his accounts as Musterling Officer and A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., in connection with the Washington Volunteers. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Capt. William W. McCammon, 14th Inf., is appointed special inspector to inspect the ordnance and ordnance stores in the possession of the following Volunteer organizations in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., viz.: 6th Cal. Vol. Inf., Batteries B and C, 1st Cal. Heavy Art. 1st and 2d Battalions, 1st Wash. Vol. Inf. (S. O. 55, D. Cal., May 24.)

15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., 15th Inf., is extended until further orders, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the 4th Va. Vols. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

2d Lieut. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty at the University of Chicago and will proceed to Mobile, Ala., for assignment to duty with the 20th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

1st Lieut. Charles G. French, 15th Inf., is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., and will proceed to join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

2d Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr., 16th Inf., when relieved from duty at Fort Spokane, will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., will report in person to Col. John N. Andrews, 12th Inf., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Tampa, Fla., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

So much of par. 27, S. O. 123, H. Q. A., May 26, 1898, as directs 1st Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf., to report for examination at Fort Monroe, Va., is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d Inf., is ordered to report to Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. J. A. Gen., president of the Army Retiring Board at Chicago, Ill., for examination. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

2d Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, 22d Inf., is detailed for duty as Assistant Musterling Officer for Iowa Volunteers at Des Moines, Ia. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSINE.

2d Lieut. William D. Conrad, 23d Inf., having relinquished his sick leave, will proceed at once to Fort McPherson, Ga., for the purpose of accompanying a detachment of recruits to the Pacific Coast. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

1st Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., is, at his own request, relieved from further temporary duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and join his company. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

The following transfers are made in the 24th Inf.: 1st Lieut. William Black, from Co. H to L; 1st Lieut. George S. Cartwright, from Co. L to H. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Charles S. Riche, 1st U. S. Vol. Inf., and Capt. George P. Borden, 5th Inf., is appointed to assemble at Galveston, Tex., for the examination of such applicants for commissions in the 1st U. S. Vol. Inf. as may be ordered before it. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. H. H. Sargent, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Magnus O. Hollis, 4th Inf., is appointed to assemble at Columbus, Miss., for the examination of applicants for commissions in the 5th U. S. Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

C. E. and Eugene Griffin, Esq., of New York City, who has been nominated and confirmed as Colonel 1st U. S. V. Engineers, is appointed to meet at New York City to examine applicants for commissions in the 1st Regt. U. S. V. Engineers. (S. O. H. Q. A., May 26.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav., John M. Banister, Surg.; Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav.; Junius L. Powell, Surg.; Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Flynn, 8th Cav., Recorder. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. Charles Shaler, Capt. James C. Ayres and Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

TROOPS FOR MANILA.

The following named organizations, now encamped at the Presidio of San Francisco and vicinity, will be reported by their commanders to Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V., viz.: Band and Cos. C. D. E. and F., 14th U. S. Inf., Maj. Charles F. Robe, commanding; Batteries A and B, Heavy Art., Cal. Vols., Maj. P. S. Rice, commanding; 1st Regt. Inf., Cal. Vols., Col. J. F. Smith, commanding; 7th Regt. Inf., Cal. Vols., Col. John R. Berry, commanding; 2d Regt. Inf., Ore. Vols., Col. O. Summers, commanding; 1st Regt. Inf., Neb. Vols., Col. John P. Bratt, commanding; 13th Regt. Inf., Minn. Vols., Col. C. McC. Reeve, commanding; 1st Regt. Inf., Colo. Vols., Col. Irving Hale, commanding; 20th Regt. Inf., Kan. Vols., Lieut. Col. Edward C. Little, commanding; 1st Battalion Inf., Wyo. Vols., Maj. F. M. Foote, commanding. (S. O. 53, D. Cal., May 22.)

STATIONS OF VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Since the publication of the table of stations of the Volunteer Army in our issue of May 28, page 776, we have received notification of the following changes:

California—Battery B, Capt. Hey, is at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., and Battery C, Capt. Cooke, at Fort Canby, Wash.

Connecticut—1st Regt., Headquarters, and 6 companies, with unassigned field officers, now in Connecticut; Lieutenant Colonel and two companies, Plum Island, N. Y.; two companies to Fort Preble, Me.; one company to Gull Island, N. Y.; one company to Fort Constitution, N. H.

Illinois—1st Regt., Col. G. M. Moulton, Jacksonville, Fla. Maine—1st Heavy Battery, Capt. H. G. Crockett, Fort Popham, Me.

Massachusetts—3d Regt., Falls Church, Va. Maryland—Two battalions, 1st Regt., Col. William P. Lane, at Fort Monroe, Va.

New York—71st Regt., Col. W. A. Downs; 69th Regt., Col. E. Duffy, and the 3d Regt., Col. E. M. Hoffman, is at Tampa, Fla.

Pennsylvania—2d Regt., Col. J. B. Porter, 1st Battalion, at Montchanin, Del., and the 2d Regt., at Pennsgrove, N. J.; 8th Regt., Col. T. F. Hoffman, Falls Church, Va. The 14th Regt., Col. W. J. Glenn; 15th Regt., Col. W. A. Keaps; 16th Regt., Col. W. A. Hulings; 18th Regt., Col. M. Smith; the Governor's Troop, Capt. Fred. Ott, and 1st Troop, Capt. J. C. Groome, were all at Mt. Gretna, Pa.

Rhode Island—1st Regt., Col. C. W. Abbott, Falls Church, Va.

Wisconsin—13th Regt., Col. C. McG. Reeve, Manila. The following regiments left Chickamauga on June 1 and 2 for Tampa: 15th Indiana, 1st Ohio, 1st District of Columbia, 3d Pennsylvania, and 5th Maryland. The 2d New Jersey left Sea Girt, N. J., for Chickamauga, June 1.

G. O. 3, May 29, 1898, 5th Army Corps, announces the organization of the members of the Hospital Corps.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. John N. Andrews, 12th Inf., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Tampa, Fla., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Lew, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Patten, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John F. Madden, 5th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., by S. O. 284, H. Q. A., Dec. 3, 1896, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Charles L. Davis, 10th Inf.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st Inf. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

CHIEF SURGEONS OF DIVISIONS.

The following assignments of Chief Surgeons of Divisions are made: To report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding 1st Army Corps, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for assignment to the divisions of the 1st Army Corps: Maj. Clayton Parkhill, Surg. U. S. V.; Maj. James H. Hysell, Surg. U. S. V.; Maj. Jefferson D. Griffith, Surg. U. S. V. To report in person to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. V., commanding 2d Army Corps, Falls Church, Va., for assignment to the divisions of the 2d Army Corps: Maj. George Cook, Surg. U. S. V.; Maj. Leonard B. Almy, Surg. U. S. V.; Maj. Charles B. Nancrede, Surg. U. S. V. To report in person to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding 3d Army Corps, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for assignment to the divisions of the 3d Army Corps: Maj. Lewis Schooler, Surg. U. S. V.; Maj. James M. Jenne, Surg. U. S. V.; Maj. Henry F. Hoyt, Surg. U. S. V. To report in person to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., commanding 6th Army Corps, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for assignment to the divisions of the 6th Army Corps: Maj. John M. G. Woodbury, Surg. U. S. V.; Maj. R. Emmett Griffin, Surg. U. S. V.; Maj. Thomas C. Kimball, Surg. U. S. V. To report in person to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., commanding 7th Army Corps, Tampa, Fla., for assignment to the divisions of the 7th Army Corps: Maj. Thomas E. Evans, Surg. U. S. V.; Maj. Edward Boeckmann, Surg. U. S. V. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

EXTRA DUTY PAY.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the act of Congress reorganizing the Army, approved April 26, 1898, abolishes extra duty pay in time of war, i. e., after April 26, 1898. (Letter A. G. O., May 31.)

DETAILS TO PATROL STATIONS.

The assignment of officers on the several patrol stations of the Mosquito Fleet in command of Rear Adm. Henry Erben, U. S. N., are given as follows:

Comdr. Smith W. Nichols, retired, with one monitor and two patrol boats, the 1st Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Portland, Me.

Comdr. Thomas Nelson, retired, with the monitor Catskill at Boston, the monitor Lehigh at Gloucester, the converted yacht Hist. at Newport and the ferryboats East Boston and Gov. Russell at Boston, has been assigned to the command of the 2d Lighthouse District, relieving Comdr. Colby, with headquarters at Boston.

Comdr. Wells L. Field, with the converted yacht Free Lance, Alleen, Restless and Viking, has been assigned to the 3d Lighthouse District, with headquarters at New York.

Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reeder, with the iceboat Philadelphia and a converted yacht being refitted at the command of the 4th Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Baltimore.

Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins, with the wrecking tug J. D. Jones and a monitor, has been assigned to command the 5th Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. Comdr. Conway H. Arnold, boats yet to be assigned, will command the 6th District, with headquarters at Charleston.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell has been assigned to the command of the 7th Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Key West.

Lieut. Comdr. Albion W. Wadhams, with the converted tugs Choctaw, Powhatan and Tacoma, has been assigned to the command of the 8th Lighthouse District, Gulf Coast, with headquarters at Galveston.

ENGINEER TROOPS AND IMMUNES.

G. O. 55, H. Q. A., A. G. O., May 26, 1898, which we briefly noted in our issue of May 28, page 768, publishes the law and regulations for the organization of a Volunteer Brigade of Engineers, and additional Volunteer force of 10,000 immunes, under the act of April 22, 1898, and in addition to the Volunteer forces provided for in that act. The Brigade of Engineers will comprise three regiments, to be designated, respectively, the 1st, 2d and 3d Regts., U. S. V. Engineers. There will be a total of 53 commissioned officers and 1,106 enlisted men to each regiment. The officers will be selected for their skill as military, civil, electrical, mechanical or topographical engineers. An effort will be made to recruit the enlisted men from every branch of the engineering profession and of mechanical skill. Machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, plumbers, telegraphers, topographers, draughtsmen, photographers, railroad men, riggers, boatmen and those skilled in the use of explosives are especially desired. The engineer troops will be armed and equipped as infantry. The uniform will conform to that prescribed for the use of engineer troops of the Regular Army. The force of immunes provided for in the act will be as far as practicable, be made up of officers and men who possess immunity, or are likely to be exempt from diseases incident to tropical climates. It will be organized into ten regiments of infantry and each regiment will be designated "Regt. of U. S. Vol. Inf." At least five of the regiments will be composed of white persons and the others of persons of color. A Board will be instituted for each of these regiments, consisting of the Colonel and one officer of the Regular Army not connected with the organization, for the purpose of examining applicants for commissions. Non-commissioned officers will be selected and appointed in accordance with the Army Regulations. Such of them as show aptitude in the handling of men and can demonstrate in other regards their fitness for it, will be entitled to promotion to commissioned rank. All applications for commissions in regiments of either branch of the force, or for information concerning them, will be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army and be marked "U. S. Volunteer Engineers" or "U. S. Volunteer Infantry." Each applicant will state his age, where born, whether a citizen of the United States, his residence and educational qualifications. If an applicant for appointment in the Engineer Brigade, his special technical qualifications, if for appointment in a regiment of Volunteer infantry, his educational qualifications must be stated.

SECOND CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Adj. Gen. Corbin Wednesday completed arrangements for the recruiting of 75,000 additional troops, under the second call for Volunteers. It has been decided, however, to withhold the apportionment of the troops among the different States and Territories from publication for the present, for the reason that such publications at this time would tend to embarrass and delay the officials of the Department in the organization of the new regiments. The Adjutant General of the Army recently addressed telegrams to the Governors of the different States and Territories in regard to the second call for troops.

"Under the first call for 125,000 men," Gen. Corbin said, "it was contemplated that the number of original organizations called for should have the maximum strength, but on account of additional organizations having to be accepted this maximum had to be reduced to 81 enlisted men per company. The maximum now contemplated is 100 enlisted men per company of infantry, 100 per troop of cavalry, 173 per light battery, 200 per heavy battery, 1,326 of all grades per regiment of infantry, consisting of three battalions of four companies each. The Secretary bids me say it is now the wish of the President to apply, in accordance with the law, so much of the second call for 75,000 as may be necessary to fill organizations already in the service from your State to the maximum just stated. The Secretary of War bids me say that the Recruiting Officers will be detailed to make and superintend, under Army Regulations, enlistments for this purpose, etc."

Favorable responses were received from the Governors of nearly all the States, and the Adjutant General's Office has been enabled to go ahead with the plans for the equipment of the troops under the second call. According to the plans already formulated, 52,000 troops will be required to recruit the regiments of the existing organizations up to their maximum strength, leaving but 23,000 troops to be mustered in for the organization of entirely new regiments, or about 25 regiments in all.

Several of the States and Territories have already furnished troops under the first call in excess of their quotas under both calls, and Adj. Gen. Corbin is authority for the statement that none of them will at this time be called upon to furnish any additional troops.

Some of the State Governors, in their communications with the War Department, have manifested a decided opposition to filling up the existing regiments, preferring to recruit entirely new organizations, and in some of these cases it is believed likely the Department will yield, although no one will make any official statement to that effect. There is a disposition on the part of the War Department to avoid any unseemly wrangle over the matter, but, instead, to yield a point for the sake of appearances. Ample authority, it is said, exists, under the Volunteer act, for the War Department to proceed on its own responsibility with the work of recruiting without any call on the Governors to assist in that work.

Adj. Gen. Corbin has issued the following general order in regard to the recruitment of Volunteers:

Under and in pursuance of the President's proclamation of May 25, 1898, calling forth Volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000, and of Section 7 of an act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, which provides that no new organizations shall be accepted in the service from any State, unless the organizations already in service from such State are as near to their maximum strength as the President may deem necessary, the following general rules for accomplishing the objects of said proclamation are announced by the Secretary of War for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Organizations accepted and mustered into the United States service under the President's proclamation of April 23, 1898, will be expanded so that each regiment shall consist of twelve companies (troops, batteries), and each battalion (squadron) of four companies, and of the maximum enlisted strength authorized by the act of Congress approved April 26, 1898. The number of recruits required for each organization will be determined by the Adjutant General of the Army, under whose direction and supervision the recruitment herein ordered will be conducted.

2. The commander of each regiment and independent battalion will carefully select and detail a recruiting party consisting of three officers in a regiment, one non-commissioned officer, and of not more than four privates, one of whom should be qualified to perform clerical work, and will report the names of the officers detailed, and the point selected for the recruiting station, which must be in the locality where the organization was raised, to the Adjutant General of the Army, who will give all further orders and instructions that may be necessary.

Arrangements will be made through the Quartermaster's Department, when necessary, for renting, under emergency agreements, suitable quarters for temporary recruiting stations and the furnishing of supplies therefor. Arrangements will be made with the proper officer of the Subsistence Department for the subsistence of the recruiting parties and recruits. Recruits will be sent under charge of the most reliable one of their number, to their several regiments in small squads without uniform, arms or equipment.

3. Additional companies necessary for the completion of regiments and battalions, as herein provided for, will be organized and mustered into the United States service under the same rules that governed the organization and muster-in of the troops raised under the President's proclamation of April 23, 1898.

Maj. William A. Thompson, 2d Cav., and Capt. Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf., members of the Board engaged in purchasing artillery horses, will proceed from Grove City, Pa., to such places in Eastern Ohio as may be necessary. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

FIELD ORDERS.

Maj. Gen. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., in G. O. 7, May 29, 1898, made the following assignments to the several brigades: First Brigade—159th Indiana, 3d New York, and 22d Kansas, under command of Col. Barnett, of the 159th Indiana.

Second Brigade—6th Pennsylvania, 4th Missouri, and 9th Ohio Battalion, under command of Col. Scholl, of the 6th Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade—3d Missouri, 2d Tennessee and 1st Rhode Island, under command of Col. C. W. Abbott of the 1st Rhode Island.

Frederick S. Strong, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A., has been appointed Adjutant General of the First Division.

1st Lieut. George D. Schneider, of the 12th Pennsylvania, has been appointed as Assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Corps.

G. O. 15, H. Q. U. S. FORCES, TAMPA, MAY 25, 1898. Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the following is the assignment to the 5th and 7th Army Corps:

5th Army Corps: Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., commanding.

1st Division: Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, U. S. V., commanding.

1st Brigade: Col. Melville A. Cochran, 6th Inf., commanding; 6th U. S. Inf., 10th U. S. Inf., 71st New York Vol. Inf.

2d Brigade: Col. E. P. Pearson, 10th Inf., commanding; 10th U. S. Inf., 21st U. S. Inf., 2d U. S. Inf.

3d Brigade: Col. Alfred T. Smith, 13th Inf., commanding; 13th U. S. Inf., 9th U. S. Inf., 24th U. S. Inf.

2d Division: Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., commanding.

1st Brigade: Col. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf., commanding; 8th U. S. Inf., 22d U. S. Inf., 2d Massachusetts Vol. Inf.

2d Brigade: Col. Robert H. Hall, 4th Inf., commanding; 4th U. S. Inf., 1st U. S. Inf., 25th U. S. Inf.

3d Brigade: Col. J. N. Andrews, 12th Inf., commanding; 12th U. S. Inf., 7th U. S. Inf., 17th U. S. Inf.

7th Army Corps: Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., commanding.

1st Division: Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. V., commanding.

1st Brigade: Col. Charles Anthony, 3d Ohio Vol. Inf., commanding; 3d Ohio Vol. Inf., 5th Ohio Vol. Inf., 2d Georgia Vol. Inf.

2d Brigade: Col. Wm. T. McGurra, 32d Michigan Vol. Inf., commanding; 32d Michigan Vol. Inf., 1st Florida Vol. Inf.

2d Division: Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U. S. V., commanding.

1st Brigade: To be commanded by the Senior Colonel; 2d Illinois Vol. Inf., 1st North Carolina Vol. Inf.

2d Brigade: Col. D. Jackson, 50th Iowa Vol. Inf., commanding; 50th Iowa Vol. Inf., 1st Wisconsin Vol. Inf. All organizations not herein provided for will report to the Commanding General, 5th Army Corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter. FRED. A. SMITH, Capt. 12th Inf., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 1, 5TH ARMY CORPS, TAMPA, MAY 25, 1898. In compliance with G. O. 46, C. S. H. Q. A., the undersigned assumes command of the 5th Corps.

His staff will be composed of the following named officers:

Personal Staff: 1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., Aid; 1st Lieut. John D. Miley, 2d Art., Aid.

Staff: Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, Asst. Corp. Staff; Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. V., Adjutant General; Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. V., Assistant to the Adjutant General; Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Adv., Acting Judge Advocate; Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Q. M., Acting Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Chief Surg., U. S. V., Chief Surgeon; 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, Signal Officer.

WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, Maj. Gen., U. S. V.

Special Orders, dated Tampa, Fla., May 27, are: Post Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the 8th Inf.; Capt. John B. Bellinger, A. Q. M., is announced as Depot Quartermaster, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Quartermaster General, of that duty; Capt. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf., is detailed as Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster in Tampa, and will report to Capt. John B. Bellinger, A. Q. M., for duty; 1st Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M., 1st Inf., will report to Capt. John B. Bellinger, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M. in Tampa, for duty in connection with railroad transportation; 1st Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf., will report to Capt. John B. Bellinger, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., in Tampa, to take charge of storerooms and issues; Brig. Gen. A. K. Arnold, U. S. V., under orders to proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., is authorized to take one Aid with him; Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., is assigned to duty as Inspector General, 2d Division, 7th Army Corps; Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty with the 22d Inf.; Capt. E. B. Erick, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with Light Battery F, 3d Art., Fort Tampa, Fla., and will report to the Commanding Officer, Battalion Siege Artillery, Ybor City, Fla., for duty; 1st Lieut. G. H. MacDonald, 1st Cav., Aid to Brig. Gen. A. K. Arnold, U. S. V., will accompany that officer to Jacksonville, Fla.

G. O. 2, 5TH ARMY CORPS, TAMPA, MAY 28, 1898. Hereafter all official communications to the Adjutant General of the Army must be sent through these Headquarters from all officers within the limits of this command, which includes the 5th and 7th Army Corps, the Cavalry Division and all unassigned organizations at Tampa and vicinity.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter. FRED. A. SMITH, A. A. A. G.

Maj. Herbert J. Slocum, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Inspector General, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps. (S. O. D. G., May 25.)

Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, A. A. G. U. S. V., is assigned, temporarily, to duty at headquarters. (S. O. D. G., May 25.)

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Compton, U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the 1st Army Corps, and, in accordance with orders from the War Department, will report to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., for duty with the 3d Corps. (S. O. 7, D. G., May 25.)

ARTILLERY DRIVERS.—Sabres will not hereafter be issued to drivers of light batteries. (A. G. O., May 11, 1898.) (For additional Army orders see page 800.)

JOHN SHERMAN'S SUPPLY OF WHISKY.

George A. Sheridan, the campaign speaker, used to tell a story to illustrate the abstemious habits of John Sherman. "We had," he said, "been making speeches at Xenia one wet, cold night, and on our way back to the hotel Senator Sherman said: 'Sheridan, I believe a little whisky is a necessity for us to prevent contracting colds.' It is almost needless to say that I agreed with him, and expressed my regret that I had none with me. 'Don't worry about that,' said the Senator. 'I have an ample supply. We will go to my room and get it.' We went to Senator Sherman's room, and he produced from his valise a four-ounce vial of whisky and a teaspoon. Pouring out a teaspoonful he gravely handed it over to me, telling me to take it, as he had no doubt I needed it. After I had indulged in the one spoonful, Sherman took a teaspoonful himself, recorked the little bottle and returned it to his valise."—Boston Evening Transcript.

The Cedar Rapids "Republican" says: "The manner in which the rich men and women have responded to the call of their country is full of reassurance. The rich have not become indifferent to country. There are millionaires and millionaires' sons serving as privates in the ranks of the Army which is to invade Cuba. Among the rich '400' of New York society more real patriots have been found than among the so-called 'industrial armies' which afflicted us a few years ago. While Roosevelt and Astors are obeying the commands of Army officers, where are the Sovereigns and the Debees? In time of need, or real heroism, they are as silent as scared mice."

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the Rebellion has demonstrated that at the outset a reg-
 iment of infantry is seldom able to bring more than 80
 per cent. of its enlisted force into action. Sickness and
 details for necessary special duty makes constant in-
 roads upon the effective strength of a company. It is
 therefore of the utmost importance to keep up the var-
 ious organizations to the maximum allowed by law. In
 preparing the instructions to carry out the President's
 call for more Volunteers the War Department has wisely

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The Best is
 always Imitated.

decided that it will not accept any new organizations
 until a sufficient number of Volunteers has first been
 raised to fill up the companies and regiments already in
 service to their maximum strength.

Surg. Gen. Van Reypen, of the Navy Department, is
 more than delighted over the first month's experience
 with the new ambulance ship, the Solace. It is the only
 vessel of the kind in the world, and is both original and
 unique, it being the result of several years' hard think-
 ing on the part of the Surgeon General, who read a
 paper on the whole subject before the International
 Medical Convention at Moscow last year. Upon the out-
 break of the war, Dr. Van Reypen determined to put
 his ideas into practical shape, and the Government there-
 upon bought the Cromwell liner Creole and had it fitted
 out as an ambulance ship under the Surgeon General's
 directions. The Surgeon General has just received a letter
 from the Captain of the Solace, who says that "the ship
 justifies her name, and is indeed a solace to the poor
 wounded men on board." As everybody knows, the ves-
 sel goes along with the squadron, and takes off the
 wounded, who are operated on board. A number of the
 injured at Porto Rico are blessing the provision of Surg.
 Gen. Van Reypen. The Solace will soon come North.

Some of the writers of articles on the invasion of Cuba
 appear to think that landing 50,000 men on the shores
 of Cuba with necessary equipment and supplies is no
 more of a feat than passing the same number of people
 over a ferry or across the Brooklyn bridge. As the Lon-
 don "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "It is a mistake to
 prophecy before you know, but we should think that it
 would be five months rather than five days before the
 United States authorities could provide adequate trans-
 port for an army of 50,000 men, horse, foot and artillery,
 and every kind of necessary." It required a fleet of forty
 vessels to carry an expedition of 15,000 men to attack
 Port Royal in the early days of our Civil War and many
 weeks of preparation before the expedition was ready to
 set sail. Among the transports were ocean liners of that
 day carrying, or capable of carrying, an entire regiment,
 such as the Baltic, Atlanta, Illinois, Coatzacoalcas,
 Governor, Daniel Webster, Vanderbilt, Ericsson, Ariel,
 and the Great Republic sailing vessel, a monarch of
 that day. The distance is no less from Tampa to
 the Cuban coast, and it will be found no small task to
 convey across it 50,000 men with guns, horses, ammuni-
 tion and supplies of all kinds. The difficulty we shall
 find in invading other countries will help to reassure us
 at the prospect that some irate foreign power may seek
 to violate our shores. It is not a task any nation will
 lightly undertake, for it requires a combination of mili-
 tary and naval strength which will tax the energies of
 the greatest of powers or a syndicate of powers.

Among those appointed to the Army is a son of ex-
 President Harrison and a grandson of Gen. Grant; a
 son of the Secretary of War, a son of ex-Secretary of
 the Navy Thompson, sons of Senators Foraker, Murphy,
 Gray and Sewell; sons of ex-Senators Gordon, Brice,
 Logan, Mitchell and Earle; sons of Representatives
 Catchings, Milliken, Hull and New; sons of ex-Gov-
 ernors Davis and Woodbury; sons of ex-Mayors Hewitt
 and Strong; sons of James G. Blaine, Fitzhugh Lee,
 Wm. B. Rochester, Clement A. Griscom and W. H. Eng-
 lish; grandsons of Jay Cooke and Clayton McMichael;
 a son-in-law of Senator Money; nephews of Vice-Presi-
 dent Hobart, Senators Allison and Gorman; an ex-Gov-
 ernor, John G. Evans, Larz Anderson, William A. Har-
 per, Wm. Astor Chanler, John Jacob Astor, Morton J.
 Henry and G. Creighton Webb are gentlemen of social
 influence. Of these thirty-nine officers, one, Seth M.
 Milliken, is a graduate of West Point, and three, P.
 Bradlee Strong, J. J. Astor and Geo. S. Hobart, have
 had experience as militia officers. The son of Senator
 Gray, appointed a Lieutenant Colonel, declined the ap-
 pointment.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

It is gratifying for the "Army and Navy Journal" to be able to say that the indications now are that there are actual military conditions worthy to be recorded and sufficiently pronounced to be specifically identified. Up to this time the Naval situation has been mostly in evidence and the military one could only be discovered by acute research. It is to be hoped that these two situations will resolve themselves into a consistent war solidarity and that the condition presented thirty-four years ago to Gen. Grant of two balky horses will not be repeated. Both services should pull together, whether at Santiago, Porto Rico, Havana or Manila. There are indications that differences of opinion exist between the Naval and Military authorities, both in regard to the point of attack and the method of carrying out offensive operations. In anything we may enter upon, complete unanimity is essential, and if such unanimity cannot be obtained by concert between the two departments, it should be established by direct order of superior authority. There should be but one directing person to control any combined operations, and it makes very little difference whether the head is a Naval or an Army one, so long as it is a head. Under the circumstances the Navy is entitled to the lead.

Experience dictates that, and, furthermore, history shows that in all combined Naval and Military operations one service is necessarily subsidiary to the other, depending on the local conditions. The valuable officer then is he who sinks his own ambition for the general good. This is a difficult thing to do at times and consequently the ranking and commanding officer should be selected from the service which would necessarily be expected to bear the brunt of the duty. It was a wise course to appoint Gen. Merritt a practical viceroy, and it is to be hoped that his powers are absolute so far as war operations go. We commend to our officers the example of the cordial co-operation between Gen. Grant and Adml. Porter on the Mississippi during the Civil War.

The Philippine expedition grows in importance with each day and the appreciation of the difficulties attendant on it increase likewise. The next draft, under Gen. Otis, will shortly be on the way, it is said, by June 10. When it is considered that it is only a month since Dewey's victory, the work done in preparing this expedition in practically improvising an army, providing it with supplies and dispatching somewhat over 2,500 men within three weeks, is an achievement of which our military authorities should be proud.

From all we can hear, Gen. Merritt is urging matters at San Francisco. There is a certain romance about this undertaking which has made it popular, and the happy soldiers whose good luck it is to join it each probably consider themselves Pizarros or Clives.

In the East everything indicates that active operations are either immediate or actually going on. Whether they are directed against Santiago, Porto Rico or Havana is not yet declared. The locating of Cervera's fleet at Santiago has made it possible to decide on a definite plan. The Government wisely keeps its intentions secret, which is not only admirable as a military measure, but increases the circulation of every great newspaper, each of which now has its own copyrighted plan of campaign. The "Army and Navy Journal" has one which it will announce just so soon as the Government adopts it.

Various small attempts have been made in landing supplies and arms for the Cubans. Whether their army will materialize sufficiently to be readily recognized when we have landed involves a precision in prediction which we do not possess. So far it has been as vague and indeterminate as the organized Militia in some of our States.

The Volunteers under the second call of the President are wisely to be used to fill up existing regiments. This is most judicious and military, and if we can hereafter limit our appointments to high commands to those who

shall prove themselves fitted therefor we will soon have a competent Army.

The organization and equipment of the Volunteers goes on with commendable rapidity. It was inevitable that great difficulties should have to be met and not at all improbable that in some instances they have not been met with intelligence and vigor, but the criticisms in some newspapers have been unwarranted and unjust. In fact, all things considered, the rapidity with which the emergencies have been met by the staff departments and other authorities is worthy of great praise. To get together an Army of the present size, even in its incomplete condition, in the short time, without proper organization in advance, so far passed over, admirably demonstrates the adaptability of our people and the resources of the National character. If we do not now make the mistake of underestimating our adversaries and be led into some unnecessary disaster, all ought to go on well.

Speaking of what we suffered during our Civil War from the multiplication of raw regiments, the New York "Tribune" says: "We are likely to be saved from that mistake in this war, owing to the experience and practical sense of such men as Adj. Gen. Corbin, an officer who has recently received well merited promotion. In his recommendation that the new Volunteers be distributed among the troops from their respective States he shows that the enlisted strength of the existing Volunteer companies does not, on the average, exceed seventy, being thirty-six below the prescribed maximum, while many of the regiments contain only eight or ten instead of the twelve companies of a standard organization. He points out that this shortcoming may affect the whole Army injuriously. The evil of a small regiment is multiplied in the brigade, which, though composed of the proper number of regiments, may be so short of men as to be entirely unfit for the operations expected from its formation. Not only do military reasons demand the fully recruited bodies, but, as Gen. Corbin says, the Volunteer law specially provides that no organizations shall be accepted in service from any State unless those already in service from that State are as near their maximum strength as the President may deem necessary. Accordingly, the total strength of a regiment is fixed at 1,326, or 1,272 enlisted men."

Whatever occasion may be found for criticism in matters of detail, it is plain that our military authorities are seeking to the best of their ability to apply the teachings of our experience to the organization of our Volunteer Army. That they have not accomplished all that the critics may consider desirable should not deprive them of the credit due for what has been gained, in spite of constant pressure from the same old elements of ignorance and self seeking, which have so often made a muddle of military matters in the United States. At the same time the recommendation of Gen. Jackson to Col. Hayne in 1815 when he was in front of New Orleans, is still timely. He wrote: "Any officers whose merits you may have noticed, and no doubt there are many such, you will be good enough to do justice to, and, for God's sake, entreat the Secretary of War not to yield too much, in time to come, to recommendations of members of Congress. He must be sensible of the motives from which, for the most part, such recommendations proceed, and events have too often and too sadly proved how little merit they imply."

The Spaniards are strengthening their garrison at the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, and the Canaries, so that the hated Yankee may not find too easy a task set for him. Their military papers report that two infantry brigades of the 1st Corps (Madrid), drawn by lot, are to be stationed at Palma and Port Mahon. The Captain General commanding the 3d Corps (Valencia) was instructed to place two mounted batteries on a war footing, which were also supposed to be intended for Majorca, to which place the 1st Battalion of the fortress artillery (Barcelona) was ready to depart. At Cadiz a battalion of marine infantry has been raised, armed with the Mauser, and trained in the handling of guns. In the Canaries there are two military districts, with their headquarters at Santa Cruz and Lanzarote. The permanent garrison, including two regiments of chasseurs with an establishment of 600 each, numbers about 1,600 men of the active army, with a provincial guard of 140. There are also six reserve battalions of 600 men each. These have now been embodied for service; the battalions of chasseurs are being increased to a strength of 1,000, and the reserves of the position artillery have been called out. At the same time a large reinforcement has been sent from Spain, including infantry of the Luchana regiment, and a mountain battery.

The President sent in to the Senate on several occasions lists of names of officers and civilians for appointment as Brigadier Generals. So far as known to us there are few whose previous military record and reputation would not justify the selection. But it may be assumed that the most of them are to command brigades. Their capacity to do so is based on a hypothesis. Would it not be well to reserve some of the brigade appointments as a reward for success in actual operations and an incentive to effort? It is proper to have Corps and Divisions commanded by general officers, but brigades not only can be, but were commanded during the Civil War by the senior Colonels, whose promotion followed success and demonstrated ability.

The New York "Sun," which evidently lacks reverence for authority, says: "Our old acquaintance, Lieut. Sobral, 'prophecies that the clashing of commercial and

economic interests in the Western, Eastern and Southern States of America will lead to a rupture between those sections.' When peace is restored, Lieut. Sobral ought to read a paper containing these interesting views before the Society of Political Economists. He is not so severely mathematical as Lieut. Totten, but he has ingenuity and brilliancy. It is true that for the present his bold conclusions will not be accepted without dissent. It is the general opinion in the United States that before the commercial and economic divisions come there will be a rising of the Mound Builders. That is the serious danger now."

The recent remark attributed to Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, that the United States would make a mistake in attempting to invade Cuba with Volunteers who are not fully drilled and disciplined, is regarded by the Spaniards as indecorous for the Commander-in-Chief of a friendly power to proclaim his sympathy with America and to advise the latter as to the best method of invading a Spanish possession. What Gen. Wolseley was credited with saying was this: "The United States would make a mistake in attempting to invade Cuba with Volunteers who are not fully drilled and disciplined. If that was done, the United States might expect heavy reverses when those troops encountered the trained Spanish troops on land. It would be a grave error to underestimate the strength of the adversaries of the American troops. I would regret to see the Americans even temporarily beaten, as all my sympathies are with them. It is fortunate for the United States that this war is not with a first-class power, for it is evident that in such an encounter they would be badly beaten at the beginning, though I believe the Americans are able to defeat any nation in the long run."

A correspondent says: "During this terrible excitement throughout the country, and while men of training are needed to command troops, and each day appointments are being made from civil life, are there none who can and will interest themselves in behalf of the very few young men now in the Regular Army working for a commission, who have passed their first examinations and should appear before a final board in September. The law requires two years, but it is also stated that any young man in the ranks for promotion, shall be examined in March and September, whether they happen to have been in the service two years or longer. Now the class that appeared before the Board in March should, under that rule, have waited until September, but, because some had been in the ranks two years, the Board for September has been ordered now, and these young men, who ranked in their March examination below others who have not been in the service quite the allotted time, will get their commission, while the boys who passed highest merit wait until September and then rank below them. If the September examination was ordered now to favor the two-year men, certainly the two or three who have only about two and three months to serve should also have the benefit. It is hard and discouraging for those who have worked hard and faithfully in the ranks, and are qualified to command, to be kept out now, and to see every day men appointed over their heads who have never handled a gun, attended a drill or earned the position given. Laws hold in time of peace; now when the country needs the assistance of those who are experienced in drill duties, would it not be but just that this law be annulled? or that these young men should be commissioned Lieutenants in the Regular Army and then given their discharge from the ranks."

Some strategists are so wise as to insist that the Cadiz fleet of Spain is on its way to Manila by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, stopping at Madagascar to coal and replenish. This involves a journey of 15,000 miles, or over twice as far as from San Francisco to Manila. It is over 9,000 miles to the nearest point in Madagascar, or beyond the extreme coal limit of the Spanish fleet, steaming at the most economical speed. The route to Manila via the Suez Canal is over 8,000 nautical miles. The U. S. S. San Francisco, the pioneer of our fleet of reinforcement, left San Francisco April 21, and should arrive at the Philippines, accidents apart, about the middle of June. Dispatches from Hong Kong report that Adml. Dewey has taken the precaution to fortify Corregidor Island and to mine the channel. He will not be caught napping, as his adversaries were. On the transports Australia, City of Peking, and City of Sydney, which sailed May 25, for Manila, were about 2,500 officers and men, among them four companies of regulars, ten officers and seventy-one men of the Navy, and one officer and fifty men of the California Heavy Artillery. They may reach Manila shortly after the middle of June, and will furnish a good garrison for Corregidor Island, while allowing Adml. Dewey enough men for his ships. But the Spanish Marshal de Rivera declares that "the Yankees are deceiving themselves as to the situation at the Philippines. It is absolutely impossible that they should become masters of the islands, for the natives to an immense majority are determined to defend the territory to the last and to maintain Spanish sovereignty." Possibly the natives may have something to say for themselves on this point. A "Herald" dispatch of May 27 from Madrid said: "Between 8,000 and 10,000 Spanish troops, drawn from Catalonia, Andalusia, Aragon and Valencia, are embarking at Barcelona for the Philippine Islands." They are a little late, but they will, no doubt, be properly welcomed.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S SQUADRON.

Capt. B. P. Lamberton, U. S. N., who arrived at Hong Kong to assume command of the Boston just previous to the sailing of Adml. Dewey's fleet for Manila, although not in command of the Boston during the action, was nevertheless in the thick of it, for the Admiral appointed him Chief of Staff, and Capt. Lamberton earned the honor of special mention for bravery and able services in the official report of Adml. Dewey, Capt. Wilder, preferring to remain in command of the Boston, Capt. Lamberton succeeds Capt. C. V. Gridley in command of the Olympia, the latter officer being, as all of his friends will regret to learn, ill and ordered home. Capt. Gridley left the Olympia in a gig manned by the ward room officers, while the crew of the Olympia, as the gig left her for the steamer in waiting, gave three ringing cheers for the Captain. The health of officers and men of the squadron is reported good. Chickens, eggs and fruit are procured from the natives. The following is given as the correct statistics of the losses of the Spanish in the battle of Manila: Killed on the ships, 78; wounded on the ships, 235; killed at the arsenal, 23; wounded at the arsenal, 45.

The supply vessel Zafiro, of Adml. Dewey's fleet, was at Hong Kong May 28 from Manila and had on board United States Consul O. F. Williams. He stated to a correspondent that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has his men at Cavite in a good state of discipline. They are provided with plenty of rifles and ammunition, and are expected to do good service for the Americans in attacking Manila. Aguinaldo made prisoners of two native deputations from the Manila Government. The Spanish are appointing native Governors of provinces. The Havilo-Manila cable, it is said, was cut by the Americans on May 23.

A "towing bridge" is being constructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard for the monitor Monterey, to be used on her voyage to Manila. It is made of 4 1/2-inch wire cable, and will be 300 feet long, and goes half way round the ship, being made fast to the forward and amidship bitts. It has a "pelican" hook at the bow, which can be made to release the ship from the tow in an instant should heavy weather or the presence of a hostile ship necessitate. The Monterey will go to Honolulu under her own steam and then take a tow from the Brutus. Three towing hawfers of 12-inch Manila, 720 feet long, have been delivered at the Navy Yard.

Capt. C. L. Hooper, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, has received instructions to proceed to Manila by the next transport, to assume command of the cutter Hugh McCulloch, to succeed Capt. Hodgson, who is ordered home. The transport vessels selected to take the second expedition to reinforce Adml. Dewey at Manila are the steamers Colon, China, Ohio, Zelandia and Centennial. Their combined capacity is about 5,000 men.

THE SAN JUAN BOMBARDMENT.

Rear Adml. Sampson, in a report to the Navy Department concerning the bombardment of the forts at San Juan, says: "Upon approaching San Juan it was seen that none of the Spanish vessels were in the harbor. I was therefore considerably in doubt whether they had reached San Juan and again departed for some unknown destination, or whether they had not arrived. As their capture was the object of the expedition, and as it was essential that they should not pass to the westward, I determined to attack the batteries defending the port in order to develop their positions and strength, and then, without waiting to reduce the city or subject it to regular bombardment—which would require due notice—turn to the westward."

"I commenced the attack as soon as it was good daylight. This lasted about three hours, when the signal was made to discontinue the firing, and the squadron stood to the northeast until out of sight of San Juan, when the course was laid to the westward, with the view of communicating with the department at Port Plata, and learning if the department had obtained information as to the movements of the Spanish vessels."

"At Cape Haitien I received word from the department that the Spanish vessels had been sighted off Curacao on the 14th inst."

"As stated in my telegram, no serious injury was done to any of the ships, and only one man was killed and seven wounded slightly."

DEWEY'S LETTER TO HIS SISTER.

Following is an abstract of a letter sent by Adml. Dewey from Hong Kong April 18, previous to the declaration of war, and just received by his sister, Mrs. Mary P. Greeley, in Montpelier, Vt. It was the last communication from him before his departure for the Philippines. Adml. Dewey said:

"We are still waiting for the declaration of war to begin our work here. I have seven men-of-war all ready for action, and should war be the word I believe we will make short work of Spanish reign in the Philippines. The insurgents are ready to rise at our first gun, and long before this reaches you we may be masters at Manila and other Philippine cities. But, after all, war is a terrible thing, and I hope some way out of the dilemma may be found without resorting to it. My health continues good, although it is taxed to the uttermost, and my one prayer is that I may be able to hold out until we have finished our work."—Springfield (Mass.) "Republican."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 23.—Capt. D. B. Hodgson, detached from the McCulloch, on relief, and ordered home.

Capt. C. L. Hooper, detached from duty as Superintendent of Construction, Pacific Coast, and ordered to the McCulloch.

MAY 26.—2d Asst. Engr. Waller Taylor, ordered to the Rush.

MAY 27.—2d Lieut. H. L. Peckham, ordered to report to the president of a Board of Marine Hospital Surgeons at Boston, Mass., on June 1, for physical examination.

MAY 28.—2d Lieut. W. E. W. Hall, granted an extension of leave for 30 days on account of sickness.

JUNE 1.—2d Lieut. G. C. Carmine, detached from the Galveston, and ordered to the Algonquin.

1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, detached from special duty at the Department and ordered to the Algonquin.

2d Asst. Engr. R. F. Halpin, detached from the Washington, and ordered to the Algonquin.

The "Marine Journal" of May 28, 1898, says: "There is no small amount of credit due Capt. C. F. Shoemaker for having a Revenue Cutter fleet of vessels that have up to the present time been of great service to the Navy since war was declared with Spain. During Capt. Shoemaker's term of office there have been built quite a number of Revenue cutters of modern type, vessels that were constructed and planned with a view to participation in the event of war. These vessels were all recommended by the present chief of this service, and the prompt action of Congress in authorizing their construction was in a large measure due to that body's confidence in Capt. Shoemaker's ability to judge of the necessities and conditions of the service over which he has control under the Secretary of the Treasury."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 27.—Naval Cadet James C. Kress, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Naval Cadet Samuel W. Bryant, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Naval Cadet D. P. Mannix, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Indiana.

Gunner S. Cross, detached from Naval Station at Key West and ordered to Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake, order of May 26, for command of the Brutus, revoked.

Asst. Engr. E. S. Kellogg, order of May 11, detaching him from the San Francisco and ordering to the Caesar, revoked.

Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards, when discharged from hospital at Philadelphia, ordered home and given sick leave for two months.

Carpenter B. E. Fernald, retired, ordered to Atlantic Works, East Boston, Mass.

Asst. Engr. R. Stewart, Jr., to Navy Yard, New York.

Asst. Engr. W. O. Crisman, retired, to Navy Yard, New York.

Asst. Engr. H. E. Rhoades, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered home.

Chief Engr. R. R. Leitch, retired, detached from Navy Yard, Pensacola, and ordered home.

Asst. Engr. W. L. Littlefield, order of May 11, detaching him from the Vermont and ordering to San Francisco, is revoked.

Ensign W. H. E. Masser, retired, ordered as Inspector of Equipment of Torpedo Boats 8, 12, 13 and 20.

Lieut. J. J. Hunker, detached from Fish Commission and ordered immediately to Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. V. L. Cottman, detached from the Alert and ordered immediately to command the Brutus.

Ensign A. Bronson, Jr., to the Amphitrite immediately.

Asst. Surg. John B. Dennis, appointed May 20.

Asst. Surg. Wm. S. Thomas, appointed May 20.

Med. Dir. H. J. Babin, Medical Director, with relative rank of Captain, from May 7; commissioned May 26.

Med. Insp. Charles A. Siegfried, Medical Inspector, with relative rank of Commander, from May 7; commissioned May 26.

Commo. S. Casey, Commodore, May 11; commissioned May 25.

Comdr. L. C. Logan, Commander, May 1; commissioned May 25.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore, Lieutenant Commander, April 27; commissioned May 25.

Capt. B. P. Lamberton, Captain, May 11; commissioned May 25.

Lieut. H. George, Lieutenant, April 27; commissioned May 25.

Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, Commander, April 27; commissioned May 25.

Carpenter Timothy E. Kiley, Carpenter, from Nov. 17, 1896.

Asst. Paymrs. George P. Dyer, Robert H. Woods, Robert H. Orr, William A. Merritt, Franklin W. Hart, Harrison L. Robins, Engr. V. H. Rose, Wm. H. Doherty, Chas. W. Penrose, Chas. Morris, Jr., and Abel B. Pierce, appointed May 20.

Civil Engr. Homer R. Stanford, appointed May 20.

2d Lieut. Ralph E. Walker, appointed May 20, to the Hawk.

Ensign Amon Bronson, Jr., appointed May 20, to the Hawk.

2d Asst. Surg. M. S. Simpson, ordered to the Badger immediately.

Ensign Williamson Dunn, ordered to the Brutus immediately.

Lieut. S. M. Kase, order of May 26, to Brutus, revoked.

P. A. Engr. C. A. Daigh, to Navy Yard, New York, in connection with the machinery of the Chicago.

P. A. Engr. J. H. MacVicar, ordered to the Caesar immediately.

Lieut. C. W. Hazleton, ordered to the Hist immediately.

Lieuts. I. Blount and W. Irving, Ensigns T. Goldingay, C. M. Vreeland, W. P. O'Rourke, D. A. Dugan, P. A. Engr. B. F. Hart, Jr., and Asst. Engr. H. W. Anderson, to the Badger at once.

Lieut. J. S. Brown, ordered to the Montauk immediately.

Lieut. E. M. Peters, ordered to the Badger immediately.

Ensign J. Byrne, detached from the Leonidas and ordered immediately to the Scindia.

Ensign G. P. Thomas, detached from the Pompey and ordered immediately to the Scindia.

MAY 28.—Asst. Paymr. F. W. Hart, ordered as Assistant to General Storekeeper at Key West.

Asst. Paymr. R. H. Woods, to office of Naval War Records.

Asst. Paymr. K. H. Woods, detached from office of War Records, June 8, and ordered to Wash.

Asst. Engr. James Gully, to the Badger immediately.

Asst. Engr. V. B. Massey, to the Resolute immediately.

P. A. Engr. D. Ritchie, to the Badger immediately.

Ensign S. M. Kase, to the Albatross immediately.

Asst. Surg. C. N. Barney, to the Scindia immediately.

Asst. Engr. W. E. Dobbins, to the Terror immediately.

Lieut. S. Hughes, to the New York immediately.

Lieut. H. Crossman, detached from the Prairie and ordered to Coast Signal Service.

Ensign W. G. David, to the Peoria immediately.

Ensign E. H. Campbell, detached from the Alert and ordered immediately to the Albatross.

Ensign F. Parker, to the Peoria immediately.

Ensign G. F. Thomas, detached from the Pompey and ordered immediately to the Scindia.

Lieut. A. H. Dutton, to the North Atlantic Station immediately.

Lieut. R. C. Hooker, to the Brutus immediately.

Asst. Engr. W. K. Clark, T. W. Clarke, W. B. Strickland, J. L. White, H. E. Middleton and J. L. Smith, to Navy Yard, Mare Island at once.

Naval Cadet H. R. Roosevelt, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Newark.

Naval Cadet W. H. Boardman, from Naval Academy to the Newark.

Pay Dir. A. J. Pritchard, retired, to charge of accounts of Coast Defence System, 4th, 5th and 6th Districts.

Surg. H. Smith, retired, to Coast Defence System of New York, on duty connected with enlistments for Auxiliary Navy, Sixth District.

Surg. E. D. Payne, retired, to Coast Defence System, New York, Eighth District, in connection with enlistments.

Med. Insp. J. C. Spear, retired, to Coast Defence System, New York, Fifth District, in connection with enlistments.

P. A. Engr. J. T. Smith, retired, to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Asst. Paymr. C. Morris, ordered as Assistant to Paymr. J. Furey, retired, New York.

Asst. Paymr. C. W. Penrose, to the Scindia immediately.

Asst. Paymr. W. A. Merritt, to the Franklin immediately.

Asst. Paymr. W. H. Doherty, to the Franklin at once.

Asst. Paymr. A. B. Pierce, to the Wabash.

Asst. Paymr. R. H. Orr, to the Richmond.

Asst. Paymr. W. V. H. Rose, to charge of accounts of 7th and 8th Districts, Coast Defence.

Asst. Paymr. H. L. Robins, as Assistant to General Storekeeper, Key West.

Lieut. G. R. H. Buffington, detached from the Prairie and ordered immediately to the Northern Patrol Squadron.

Acting P. A. Paymr. A. H. Colby, to the Badger immediately.

Ensign C. P. Upshur, to the Viking immediately.

Lieut. J. Blandin, as Inspector of Equipment of the Bailey and the Felicia.

MAY 31.—Naval Cadets J. H. Tomb, L. E. Wright, J. H. Caffery, M. G. Cook, J. C. Fremont, R. Williams, C. Goodrich, W. N. Jeffers, and W. M. Robertson, ordered to the Newark.

Naval Cadets B. R. Wyant and J. D. Wainwright, to Coast Defence System, New York.

Naval Cadets R. A. Abernethy, J. Rodgers, A. P. Fairfield, T. H. Wheeler, C. T. Hutchins, Jr., J. P. Jackson, S. Moore and R. L. Berry, to the Columbia.

Naval Cadets E. J. King, C. R. Train, W. G. Mitchell, H. W. Osterhaus, C. W. Fisher, Jr., W. W. Galbraith, J. T. Burwell and H. Johnston, to the San Francisco.

Ensign J. F. Hines, detached from Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Dorothea.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, detached from office of Assistant Secretary and ordered to command the Dorothea.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Bucher, detached from the Vermont and ordered immediately to the Alliance.

P. A. Engr. J. R. Wilner, retired, to the Newport News Shipbuilding Co.

Chief Engr. A. F. Dixon, detached in connection with Interior Coast Defence System and ordered immediately to Navy Yard, New York.

Ensign J. R. Campbell, died May 30, on the Katahdin.

Chief Engr. G. W. Roche, retired, detached from Newport News Shipbuilding Co., and ordered at once to Navy Yard, Pensacola.

Lieut. Comdr. S. C. Palae, granted sick leave of three months.

Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, to Coast Defence System, New York.

Asst. Engr. E. S. Kellogg, to the Scipio immediately.

P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, detached from the Alliance and ordered to be ready for orders to the Buffalo.

Acting Boatswain J. Hartman, to the San Francisco immediately.

Lieut. W. H. Seecombe, appointed May 28, and ordered to the Celtic.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. W. Hazeltine, appointed April 3.

Naval Cadet Hilary A. Herbert, Jr., appointed May 28, ordered to the St. Louis.

Asst. Engr. N. Macy, to Navy Yard, New York.

Ensign J. Burns, to the Yosemite.

Ensign E. Lind, to the Scipio.

Ensign W. C. White, to the Scipio immediately.

Lieut. J. T. McMillan, to the Wheeling immediately.

Lieut. G. E. Kent, detached from the Celtic and ordered to the Coast Defence System, New York.

Asst. Surg. C. R. Burr, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Ensign E. Lind, to the Scipio immediately.

Ensign W. C. White, to the Scipio immediately.

Ensign H. MacPherson, to the Scipio immediately.

Lieut. O. White, to the Justis immediately.

Lieut. W. H. Seecombe, to the Celtic as Executive Officer.

Asst. Surg. C. N. Barney, to the Scindia immediately.

Acting Carpenter J. L. Purple, to the Naval Base, Key West.

Asst. Engr. H. C. Cooper, to the Navy Yard, New York.

Asst. Engr. W. J. Hawthorne, to Navy Yard, New York.

JUNE 1.—Mate A. Anderson, detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Sterling.

Naval Cadet H. P. Perrill, detached from the Texas and ordered to the Sterling.

Chief Engr. A. F. Worthington, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Terror.

Chief Engr. Jos. P. Mickle, detached from the Terror and ordered to the Lancaster.

Asst. Surg. W. F. Arnold, detached from the Resolute and ordered immediately to the Lancaster.

Boatswain P. J. Kane, detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered to the Celtic.

Comdr. C. H. Stockton, to charge of War College, Newport.

Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, to the Monterey immediately.

Pay Dir. A. J. Pritchard, retired, order of May 28, to temporary duty with Adml. Erben, revoked.

Surg. E. B. Payne, retired, order for duty with Adml. Erben, revoked.

Civil Engr. C. Brown, retired, to duty in Bureau of Yards and Docks, June 7.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Field, retired, detached from duty at Navy Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to New Orleans, La., in the matter of enlistments for Auxiliary Naval Force.

P. A. Surg. J. S. Sayre, retired, ordered to recruiting duty with Adml. Erben.

Paymr. C. M. Ray, ordered on additional duty in charge of accounts of 4th, 5th and 6th District Coast Defence.

Naval Cadet E. A. Welch, to the Marblehead.

Naval Cadets W. C. Howard, W. Babcock, S. M. Henry, W. N. Vernon and F. Foley, to the Newark.

Naval Cadet R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., to the San Francisco.

Naval Cadets W. K. Wortman and W. F. Bricker, to the New Orleans.

Lieut. J. F. Schiller, to the Niagara immediately.

Asst. Surg. Robert G. Le Conte, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Thomas, to Navy Yard, Washington.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Dennis, to the Vermont.

Asst. Paymr. E. C. Tobey, to the Montauk.

Asst. Surg. H. D. Averill, detached from the Resolute and ordered to the Lancaster.

JUNE 2.—Asst. Engr. James F. Snow, Wm. S. Barger, Martin H. Gerry, Henry M. Leps, Albert D. Brown and Wm. L. Walker, appointed June 1.

Asst. Engr. August Mehlman, appointed June 1, to the Yosemite.

P. A. Engr. T. Nelson and Asst. Surg. O. P. Smith, to the Montauk.

Lieut. W. H. Clifford, H. M. Bigelow, J. B. Potter and H. R. Cohen, to the Montauk.

Ensign W. T. Camp, Asst. Engr. S. P. Hinckley, Ensign E. O. Holloway and Lieut. A. De Unger, to the Montauk.

Ensign E. A. Darby, to Coast Signal Service.

Lieut. C. M. Stone, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Lieut. L. Young, to command the Hist, and his unexpired leave revoked.

Naval Cadet A. G. Howe, to the Newark.

Naval Cadet James C. Kress, to the Massachusetts.

Naval Cadet H. L. Wyman, to the Columbia.

Naval Cadet H. T. Winston, to the Columbia.

Naval Cadet C. Goodrich, to the St. Louis.

Asst. Paymr. H. H. Balthis, to additional duty as Purchasing and Pay Officer at Naval Station, Key West.

Civil Engr. C. W. Parks, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to Bureau of Yards and Docks, June 7.

Chief Engr. F. J. Schell, detached from the Badger and ordered home and granted sick leave.

P. A. Engr. R. S. Talbot, detached from the Terror and ordered to the Indiana.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, detached from command of the Hist and ordered to command the Supply.

Lieut. Thomas A. DeBlois, appointed June 1.

Lieut. (J. G.) Winslow Alderice, appointed June 1.

Lieut. James W. Wilmont, appointed June 1.

P. A. Engr. David F. Moran, appointed June 1.

Ensign B. R. T. Collins, detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered to the Scorpion.

Asst. Surg. M. V. Stone, to Navy Hospital, Mare Island.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NAVAL BASE OF SUPPLIES, Key West, Fla.—Commo. G. C. Remey.
 COAST DEFENCE FLEET.—Rear Adm. H. Erben in charge. Address 39 Whitehall street, New York, N. Y.
 1ST DISTRICT.—Comdr. S. W. Nichols.
 2D DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. L. Chenery, retired. From Sandy Hook, N. J., to Narrows.
 3D DISTRICT.—
 4TH DISTRICT.—Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, Baltimore, Md.
 5TH DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. Conway H. Arnold.
 7TH DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. From Mobile to Galveston.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Acting Rear Admiral, William T. Sampson.
 ABARENDIA (Collier), Acting Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Buford. Address Key West, Fla.
 ALGONQUIN, Boatswain J. W. Angus (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) (Monitor.) Address Key West, Fla.
 ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 ARMERIA, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Address Key West, Fla.
 BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Comdr. R. Clover (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) (See New York.) Address Key West, Fla.
 CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers. Address Key West, Fla.
 CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.) Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 DOLPHIN, (Dispatch boat), 2 Guns, Comdr. H. W. Lyon (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 DUPONT (Torpedo boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 EAGLE, Lieut. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Address Key West, Fla.
 ERICSSON (Torpedo boat), Lieut. N. R. Usher (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 FERN, (Dispatch boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 FOOTE (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright. Address Key West, Fla.
 HARVARD, Capt. C. S. Cotton (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 HAWK, Lieut. J. Hood (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 HERCULES, Mate J. M. Mahoney. Port Royal, S. C.
 HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 HIST, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. Address Key West, Fla.
 HORNET, Lieut. Jas. M. Helm (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. G. E. Ide. Address Key West, Fla.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. Address Key West, Fla.
 LEYDEN (Tug), Actg. Boatswain J. W. Angus (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 MANGROVE (Tender), Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 MANTONOMO (Monitor), 4 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 MAPLE, Lieut. Comdr. W. Kellogg. Address Key West, Fla.
 MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Address Key West, Fla.
 NEZINSCOT (Tug), Mate A. F. Benson. Address Key West, Fla.
 NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship). Address Key West, Fla.
 NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 ONEIDA, Lieut. W. G. Miller. Address Key West, Fla.
 OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Purcell. Address Key West, Fla.
 OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark. Address Key West, Fla.
 PANTHER (Transport), Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Address Key West, Fla.
 POMPEY, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Sturdy. Address Key West, Fla.
 PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. Address Key West, Fla.
 RODGERS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. L. Jayne (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 SAMOSET (Tug), Acting Boatswain P. Deery (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 SATURN (Collier), Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 STILETTO (Torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins (n. a. s.) Address Newport, R. I.
 ST. LOUIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. Address Key West, Fla.
 ST. PAUL, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 STERLING, Comdr. R. E. Impey. (Coal vessel.) Address Key West, Fla.
 SOLACE (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 SIOUX, Ensign W. R. Gherard. Address Key West, Fla.
 SUWANEE, Lieut. Comdr. D. Delehanly. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 SUPPLY (refrigerator vessel). Address Key West, Fla.
 TECUMSEH, Lieut. G. R. Evans (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Brainard. Address Key West, Fla.
 VERMONT (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 VICKSBURG, 8 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Little (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 VIXEN, Lieut. A. Sharp. Address Key West, Fla.
 WASP, Lieut. A. Ward. Address Key West, Fla.

WINSLOW (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. B. Bernadou (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
 WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Address Key West, Fla.
 WOMPATUCK, Lieut. C. W. Jungen. Address Key West, Fla.
 YALE, Capt. W. C. Wise. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
 YANKEE, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Address Key West, Fla.
 YOSEMITE, Comdr. W. H. Emory. Address Key West, Fla.

FLYING SQUADRON.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (flying a.) (Flagship of Commo. W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron.) Address Key West, Fla.
 MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (flying a.) Address Key West, Fla.
 MERRIMAC (Collier), Comdr. J. M. Miller. Address Key West, Fla.
 MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. T. F. Jewell (flying a.) Address Key West, Fla.
 NEW ORLEANS, 6 Guns, Capt. W. M. Folger. Address Key West, Fla.
 SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix. Address Key West, Fla.
 TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (flying a.) Address Key West, Fla.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral George Dewey.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (a. s.) Address Yokohama, Japan.
 BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass. Protected cruiser (a. s.), 8 Guns. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 CITY OF PEKIN (Transport), Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) Address Yokohama, Japan.
 NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. B. P. Lamberton. (Flagship at Manila.) Address Yokohama, Japan.
 PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. P. Wood. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Ensign H. A. Pearson. Address Yokohama, Japan.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Read Admiral Joseph N. Miller.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALERT, 4 Guns (p. s.). Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
 BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
 MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MONADNOCK (Monitor), 6 Guns, Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Luetze. Address San Francisco, Cal.

NORTHERN PATROL SQUADRON.

Commodore John A. Howell.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 DIXIE (Northern patrol fleet), Comdr. C. H. Davis. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
 KATAHDIN (Harbor defence ram), Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde (northern patrol squadron). Address Provincetown, Mass.
 PRAIRIE, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. J. Train. (Northern Patrol Fleet.) Address Provincetown, Mass.
 SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. (Flagship of Northern Patrol Squadron.) Address Provincetown, Mass.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BADGER (Transport), Comdr. A. S. Snow. Address New York Navy Yard.
 CHOCTAW, Lieut. W. O. Hulme (Special service). Pensacola, Fla.
 FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. F. Swift. (a. d.) Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Boatswain C. Miller in charge. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.
 MONONGAHELA (Practice ship Naval Academy), Comdr. Charles M. Thomas. Annapolis, Md.
 NIAGARA, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime. (Water distilling boat.) Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 WHEELING, 6 Guns, Comdr. Uriel Sebree (a. s.) Address Seattle, Wash.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. Albert Ross. (Training ship.) Address Newport, R. I.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. J. J. Read. At League Island. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.
 WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickling. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

REVENUE CUTTERS IN CO-OPERATION WITH NAVY.

CALUMET, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Address Boston.
 CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring. San Francisco, Cal.
 GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm. San Francisco, Cal.
 GRESHAM, Capt. C. A. Abbey. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 HAMILTON (n. a. s.), Capt. W. D. Roath. Address Key West, Fla.
 HUDSON (n. a. s.), Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Address Key West, Fla.
 MANNING (n. a. s.), Capt. F. M. Munger. Address Key West, Fla.
 MORRILL (n. a. s.), Capt. H. D. Smith, R. C. S. Address Key West, Fla.
 McCULLOCH, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, with Asiatic Squadron. Address Yokohama, Japan.

McLANE (n. a. s.), Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Address Key West, Fla.
 PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Address Seattle, Wash.
 RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts. San Francisco, Cal.
 WINDOM (n. a. s.), Capt. S. E. Maguire. Address Key West, Fla.
 WOODBURY (n. a. s.), Capt. H. B. Rogers. Address Key West, Fla.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

AILEEN (unassigned), Lieut. Wm. Kilburn. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 APACHE (Tug), (unassigned). Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 ALEXANDER (unassigned), Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman. Address Mare Island, Cal.
 BUFFALO (Dynamite gun vessel.) Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
 CELTIC (unassigned), Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. Navy Yard, New York.
 CASSIUS, Comdr. S. W. Very. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 CATSKILL (Monitor), Lieut. M. E. Hall. Address Gloucester, Mass.
 COALER (unassigned.) Address Navy Yard, New York.
 DOROTHEA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 GWIN (Torpedo boat), Lieut. C. S. Williams (unassigned). At Newport, R. I.
 FREE LANCE, Lieut. Gustavus C. Hanus. Navy Yard, New York.
 GOVERNOR RUSSELL (Ferry), (unassigned). Address Boston, Mass.
 HANNIBAL, Lieut. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 JASON (Monitor), Lieut. H. F. Fichbohm. Address New London, Conn.
 LEHIGH (Monitor), Lieut. R. G. Peck. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.
 LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Address mail, care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
 MORRIS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Chas. E. Fox, Newport, R. I.
 NAHANT (Monitor), Lieut. C. S. Richman. At New York Navy Yard. Ready for sea.
 McKEE (Torpedo boat), Lieut. C. M. Knepper. Address Newport, R. I.
 MONTAUK (Monitor), Lieut. L. L. Reamey. Address Portland, Me.
 NANTUCKET (monitor), Lieut. C. B. T. Moore. Address Port Royal, S. C.
 NEWARK (protected cruiser), Capt. A. S. Barker. Address Norfolk, Va.
 PASSAIC (Monitor), Lieut. F. H. Shearman. Address Port Royal, S. C.
 PENSACOLA, Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake, Mare Island, Cal.
 PHILADELPHIA. Mare Island, Cal.
 POTOMAC (Tug), Lieut. G. P. Blow. Address Pensacola, Fla.
 PRINCETON (Gunboat), Comdr. C. H. West. Address League Island, Pa.
 POWHATAN, Ensign F. M. Russell. Address Pensacola, Fla.
 RESTLESS, Lieut. A. W. Dodd. At New York Navy Yard.
 TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 TALBOT (Torpedo boat), Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker (unassigned). At Newport, R. I.
 SCINDIA (collier, unassigned), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 SCIPION, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 SOUTHERBY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Boston.
 TACOMA, Asst. Engr. W. H. P. Creighton. Galveston, Tex.
 UNCANNOMUCK (unassigned). Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 VIKING, Lieut. H. Minnett. Navy Yard, New York.
 VULCAN (unassigned), (repair vessel), Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
 YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 WYANDOTTE (Monitor), Lieut. J. B. Milton. Address Boston, Mass.

VESSELS PREPARING FOR COMMISSION.

ACTIVE, Mare Island, Cal.
 ALICE, at Norfolk, Va.
 ENQUIRER. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 FROLIC. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
 IRIS, at Norfolk, Va., being refitted as a collier.
 IROQUOIS (Tug). Address Mare Island, Cal.
 PEORIA. Address League Island, Pa.
 VIGILANT, Mare Island, Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The hospital ship Solace, nee Creole, cost \$600,000 and the Relief, nee Englis, \$450,000. To this \$250,000 must be added for fittings.

The recently purchased steam yacht Inca, to be converted into an auxiliary cruiser, has arrived at the Boston Navy Yard.

The auxiliary cruiser Comanche has been rechristened the Frolic.

Secretary of the Navy Long has officially commended Capt. O. E. Clarke, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command for their excellent work in bringing the battleship Oregon safely to Key West.

The cargo of the steamer Restormel, captured off Santiago May 25, was condemned on June 1.

The auxiliary cruisers Yosemite and Dixie sailed from Old Point Comfort, Va., bound south, on May 30. The torpedo boat McKee, from Baltimore, en route to Newport, via the Delaware river and Chesapeake and Raritan canals, was at League Island May 29. The collier Abarenda left the Navy Yard, New York, bound south, on May 28. The monitor Jason was taken to the Navy Yard, New York, May 27, from off Tompkinsville to undergo some repairs and to receive some 6-pounders. The collier Caesar left New York, bound south, on May 27. The Yankee was coaling off Tompkinsville May 27. The U. S. auxiliary cruiser Harvard left Kingston, Jamaica, May 31, and the St. Louis arrived at New York and anchored off 23d street, North river, May 28.

The cruiser Cincinnati arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., June 2, and it is understood will go to the Norfolk Navy Yard for slight repairs. The torpedo boat McKee arrived at Newport June 2.

The auxiliary cruiser Uncas, assisted by the tug Leyden, on May 30, it is reported, destroyed a Spanish blockhouse near Matanzas.

The U. S. S. Newark, which went into commission at Norfolk, Va., May 21, is officered as follows: Capt. A.

S. Barker, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner, Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, Lieut. W. F. Halsey, Lieut. (J. G.) H. F. Bryan, Lieut. (J. G.) C. B. Brittain, Acting Lieut. (J. G.) Carroll, Ensign S. V. Graham, Ensign V. S. Houston, Surg. G. E. H. Harmon, Acting Asst. Surg. Dunn, Paymr. C. S. Williams, Chief Engr. C. P. Howell, P. A. Engr. M. A. Anderson, Acting Asst. Engrs. Perkins, Gibbs and Edwards, Asst. Engr. K. G. Castleman, Boatswain G. B. Moncrief, Gunner C. H. Sheldon, Carpenter J. T. S. Miller.

The list of officers of the U. S. monitor Monterey, ordered to duty with Adml. Dewey at Manila, is as follows: Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Carlin, Lieut. F. E. Beatty, Lieut. A. F. Fechter, Lieut. H. Kimmell, Ensign C. F. Hughes, Naval Cadet R. D. White, Naval Cadet J. F. Landis, Surg. F. Rogers, Paymr. E. B. Rogers, Chief Engr. H. N. Stevenson, Asst. Engr. H. T. Baker, Lieut. Geo. T. Emmons, Naval Cadet D. G. Mahony, Gunner C. B. Babson, Acting Carpenter W. P. Harding, Pay Clerk J. B. Horton.

The feat of Admiral de Cervera in eluding our fleets and reaching Cuba without opposition is an achievement that shows skillful performance of his plan, if that was really what he set out to do. It is not so remarkable as similar exploits in former days, such as Bonaparte's escape from Egypt, but, like Mercurio's wound, "it will do." But what could he hope to accomplish at Santiago, a port in the extreme eastern end of the island, 500 miles from Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas, or any other part of the island where we were likely to land? The advantage of holding the province of Santiago is rather political than otherwise and looks forward to the possibility that the Americans may gain control of the rest of the island, leaving the Spaniards with one province to be negotiated for. Difficult as the entrance to Santiago can be made to a hostile fleet, the Americans would be very glad to know that the Spanish ships are in the harbor and our own outside. The Spanish were elated when the Admiral made port, but if he bottles up the strongest Spanish fleet there it will be a confession of weakness that will be fatal to Spanish pretensions.

The steamship John Englis, of the Maine Steamship Company, has been purchased by the Government, to be used as a hospital ship.

A Boston dispatch reports that the U. S. S. steamer San Francisco put there to land some of her officers and men, who are reported to be seriously ill. Several members of the crews of the vessels off Cape Cod were reported ill a week ago, most of them suffering from heavy colds.

IN CAMP AT TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa, Fla., June 1, 1898.

Capt. Wm. C. Brown (Captain 1st U. S. Cav.) is located with his regiment of 2d Georgia Vols., in a lovely oak grove on the bank of the Hillsborough River, on the right of the Ohio, and arriving Michigan Vols.

The 3d Ohio, Col. Charles Anthony, and 5th Ohio, Col. C. L. Kennan, are apparently well equipped, in fact, in a pinch all the troops here are in fighting trim.

Mrs. Groesbeck is a charming addition to the Army circle of ladies coming during the past week, which includes Mrs. Markley, wife of Capt. A. C. Markley, 24th Inf.; Mrs. Walker, wife of Lieut. E. S. Walker, 8th Inf., now absent in the Klondike regions. Mrs. Walker is a Floridian and at home in Tampa. Mrs. Blocksom, wife of Capt. A. P. Blocksom, 6th Cav.; Mrs. Barbour, wife of Lieut. J. L. Barbour, 7th Inf.; Mrs. and Miss Brewster, family of Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf.; Mrs. Pope, wife of Med. Dir. B. F. Pope, of U. S. forces. Mrs. Irwin is visiting here with Capt. D. A. Irwin, retired.

Another delightful impromptu reunion of those members of the class of '86, who could get off duty for an evening's social converse of feasting and songs, took place on Saturday night, May 21, at the Tampa Bay Hotel. Manager A. E. Dick saw that everything conducive to the festivities was provided. Those present were Lieuts. M. H. Barnum and J. J. Pershine, 10th Cav.; J. A. Penn, 2d Cav.; E. V. Smith, E. B. Duncan, D. E. Holley, 4th Inf.; F. L. Winn, 12th Inf.; G. G. Godfrey, 22d Inf., and H. C. Keene, 24th Inf.

A number of the Assistant Adjutant Generals and Acting Quartermasters of Volunteers have reported to Gen. Shafter, and await, on duty with their companies, the orders of assignment. Among the former is Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., an officer of wide experience with the State troops, especially those of Ohio; Capt. (Acting Quartermaster Volunteers) J. A. Penn, 2d Inf., a worthy young officer is also awaiting orders.

Maj. S. M. Mills's coming on Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Mills, was an additional source of pleasure, especially to the many West Pointers, who enthusiastically welcomed their old-time commandant and his wife.

Gen. Kent's Aides are G. S. Cartwright and W. P. Jackson, 24th Inf.

Gen. J. S. Poland, accompanied by his Aides, Lieuts. E. St. J. Greble, 2d Art., and W. C. Wrenn, 17th Inf., left here May 21 with Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, who was accompanied by his staff, Aides Lieuts. Almy and Reed, 5th Cav.; Asst. Adj. Gen. Col. MacArthur and Col. D. D. Wheeler, Q. M., and Capt. Gaillard, C. E., to report at Chickamauga.

The departure of Lieut. Col. Babcock, Asst. Adj. Gen., and Maj. Pope, Asst. Q. M., and Mrs. Pope, for the Philippines was a disappointment to Tampa, inasmuch as its people were beginning to claim them.

Vice-President Frank O. Brown, of the Plant system, who has been appointed Colonel and Assistant Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gov. Bloxam, gave a banquet to the Governor and his staff at the Tampa Bay Hotel, May 17. Among the guests were the Major Generals Shafter and Wheeler, U. S. Vols. Speeches, of course, were made. Gen. "Joe" Wheeler contented himself by saying, "I feel as though I have been off on a furlough and have returned once again to the home of my father." Toasts were drunk to the Regular and Volunteer Armies, the Navy, "Our President" and "Our Country."

Lieut. John D. Miller, 3d Art., is the Press Censor at Tampa. As there are correspondents galore the Lieutenant has all he can attend to, additional to his duties as Gen. Shafter's Aide. The censorship became necessary when the first and second Dorset expeditions left for Cuba's shores, as the whole story came in the newspapers on the same train bringing the Captain.

Comdr. Richardson Clover, Chief Engr. Eldridge, Dr. E. M. Shipp, Lieut. J. H. Rowell, T. S. Dewitt Verden, Paymr. Merriam and Morse, Lieuts. Wm. J. Swinburne, C. D. Meirs, H. G. Macfarland, M. S. Guest, F. B. Howard and Vogelsson are naval officers from the Bancroft and Helena, making brief visits recently at the Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

The ceremonies on Memorial Day were, if anything, more impressive this year than usual, the memories of the past being linked with those of the present, more

especially by the very many who have relatives, more or less near, in the field, or on the sea.

A Key West dispatch says: "There was no formal Memorial service on May 30, over the graves of the men who had fallen in the fight with Spain, but the little tropical cemetery was visited by parties of Americans and Cubans all day, and by nightfall the graves of the Maine and Winslow and Marblehead heroes were hidden by flowers."

Gov. Voorhees, of New Jersey, has courteously tendered to Gen. Frank, commanding Department of the East, the use of the camp at Sea Girt for an encampment of U. S. Volunteer troops assigned to duty in that Department. The matter is still in abeyance.

A Tampa dispatch of May 27 says: "The dead came to life again last evening, and many Army officers are hardly able to believe their eyes and ears yet. Five weeks ago it was reported that Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th U. S. Cav., had died in Alaska, whither he had been sent on a special detail. Even Ryan's family believed he was dead and mourned for him. In the Army he was very popular, and expressions of sorrow for his loss were heard at almost every gathering of officers. Ryan's family learned a fortnight ago that he was still living and hale and hearty; but the correction of the false report did not get into the newspapers, and Ryan was still dead so far as his friends in the Army were concerned. Lieut. Ryan, who was much impressed by the contrast between the Arctic cold of Alaska and the sweltering heat of Tampa, remarked jocularly in response to the exclamation of a doubting Thomas: 'Well, I suppose I must be dead, and this sizzling spot the aftermath of death.'"

Memorial Day was observed in each camp.

The additions to the troops during the week include: Capt. Wm. Ennis and A. S. Cummings (4th), and Capt. G. N. Whistler and W. H. Coffin (5th) companies of heavy artillery commanded by Maj. Samuel M. Mills. This command forms the nucleus of the siege gun brigade being organized under the new law. These troops are pleasantly camped on the right of the Regular troops in a well shaded oak grove. There is an abundance of spring water at hand, and the benefits of the trolley cars at the officers' "doors" are enjoyed. The coming of this command was an agreeable surprise to all.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., arrived Wednesday night at the Tampa Bay Hotel, where he received quite an ovation by his Cuban admirers and the Army officers generally.

The latest addition to observe the military operations is Fr. Thaulow, Brig. Gen. Surg. Gen. of the Royal Army and Navy, Pres. of Norwegian Red Cross, from Christiania. Gen. Thaulow was barely one day in Tampa when he commented highly upon the physical condition of the Regular troops. All the foreign attaches think the same.

Every officer and enlisted man congratulates the Army now that the star has at last landed upon the shoulders of the meritorious soldier Col. Robt. H. Hall, 4th Inf. These congratulations do not lessen the pleasure of seeing the other worthy officers appreciated, but they thought Col. Hall had been forgotten "Wallace"—the genial, gallant Lieut. Col. Randolph is happily included in the honor, and if he can only remain chief of artillery that corps will be content.

When one follows the military record of Arthur MacArthur one wonders why he was not made a Brigadier General before.

The next shower is expected to leave the star on Brigade Commander, Col. Cochran, 6th Inf., the senior unadorned Colonel.

Maj. E. M. Hayes, 7th Cav., has reported and has been attached to Gen. Wheeler's staff.

Nuttall, the London correspondent, started out to "get expressions" of Tampa. He commenced and ended with an Irish-American soldier. "And, my man, what do you think of Tampa?" he asked. "And be gorra 'tis all sand." "And what else?" "Be gorra what ain't sand is damn fine sand."

There is strong evidence of something wrong with the militia of some of the States whose volunteers are arriving sans shoes, trousers, etc., etc. It is said of one regiment that an important official told the men to "wear only your old togs and you'll get all new things when reaching your destination." This might account for sandal shoes and ragged trousers, but what has become of the militia uniforms is puzzling the folks. The Michigan (32) is ununiformed. The 3d and 5th O. V. I. are finely equipped. The 71st N. Y., and 2d Ga. Vols. are only partly uniformed. The militia members of the 1st Fla. Vols. are ununiformed. The recruits for all the Volunteer regiments are in the same condition as those coming to the Regular regiments without uniforms.

Col. Woods's regiment arrived at Lakeland to-night. There was considerable excitement about the Plant depot yesterday on account of a train loaded with, as the great letters on each car said, "The Genuine Arizona Terrons, Teddy's Own Outdone by Us." The cars contained as tough a lot of mule packers as ever whacked a mule.

Lieuts. D. H. Kilburn, J. A. Moss, W. A. Sater, J. C. MacArthur, Frank S. Ely, Geo. Vidmer, L. H. Bush, F. S. Cocheu, H. D. Wise, S. W. Connell, P. B. Malone, J. B. Habersham, B. T. Simmons and C. L. Bent, "youngsters" of class '94, held an impromptu banquet in the Tampa Bay Hotel on Wednesday night and enjoyed themselves to the full extent of the time allotted them for the festivities.

Asst. Surg. Gen. Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., is here on an inspecting tour.

Maj. A. L. Smith, C. S., reported on Thursday for duty as Purchasing Commissary in charge of depots at Tampa, relieving Lieut. Johnson, 17th Inf.

The Regular troops mobilized at Tampa to last Saturday includes five regiments cavalry, ten light batteries, sixteen regiments of infantry, the Engineer Battalion and four companies of heavy artillery and Judge Advocate, Maj. Groesbeck, reports only twenty-five general court martial cases, nearly all of which originated before the Army moved.

Capt. Padget, R. N., Naval Attaché to the British Legation, is a recent addition to the distinguished foreigners coming to investigate "our" manner of mobilization.

Majs. Tucker and Baker, Pay Dept., have arrived at the Tampa Bay Hotel and are the advance of the pay corps of nine, headed by Maj. Sniffen, to pay the troops.

Capt. M. M. Bugher, A. Q. M. V., has been assigned to duty in connection with receiving railway freights, of which numerous trains are daily arriving. Capt. Bugher's railway experiences make him a valuable aid.

The 8th and 17th Inf. have changed camps, each occupying other positions.

The concentration of all the cavalry at Lakeland is expected this week. Maj. Gen. Wheeler, commanding Cavalry Division, favors the movement on account of the better camp sites among the many fresh water lakes. The move will take the 3d and 6th from West Tampa, and 9th from Port Tampa. Lakeland is on the South Florida Railway, 31 miles east of Tampa.

It is said that many of the Volunteers are "starving" for the want of properly cooked food. I believe that the "Army and Navy Journal" once suggested the necessity of including company cooks as a distinct corps. If our lawmakers could now see the choice dishes prepared by the Regulars and contrast them with the half-cooked grits, greasy bacon and bitter coffee doled out to the dainty stomachs of Volunteers they would immediately organize a corps of capable cooks. Let the "Journal" insist upon the measure and save the digestive organs of our Volunteers. They have the same ration as the Regulars, but they don't know how to use it.

Col. Oscar Brown, 1st Cav., commanding the 2d Ga. Vols., has established a canteen on the plan of the regular canteens. It works to a charm. It knocks out the would-be sutlers.

A brewery concern has arranged to furnish beer to the several Volunteer regiments at low rates and pay a dividend of \$100 per month to each company. The scheme is now in operation. It knocks out the rapacious rum sellers.

Capt. Whistler, traveling under "rushing orders," was necessarily deprived the pleasure of seeing his venerable father, Gen. J. N. G. Whistler, en route South. The gallant old veteran of two wars resides with his son Garard Whistler in Camden, S. C., and is likely to add a third, the Cuban, war to his escutcheon.

The first member of Gen. Lee's staff to report is Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., Insp. Gen. Vols. Col. Guild was appointed from civil life yet is fully equipped physically and mentally for the duties of his office—"physically" because his manly bearings are those of the born soldier and his mind conveys a thorough knowledge of the exacting duties to which he is assigned on Gen. Lee's staff. Col. Guild has been educated in military matters by his many years of valuable service with Massachusetts Militia, and not, as an associated dispatch said, "an editor of a Boston paper." The martial blood in his veins flows without interruption from the first shooters of the old flintlocks in the cause of America's freedom.

Asst. Engr. Louis B. Craig, U. S. N. V., ordered to report to the Wilmington, arrived and left Thursday for Key West.

Mrs. Cocheu, wife of Lieut. F. S. Cocheu, 12th Inf.; Mrs. Tayman, wife of Lieut. Chas. E. Tayman, 24th Inf., from Rosemont, Pa., and the young bride of Lieut. F. S. Hutton, 2d Inf.; Mrs. Theaker and Misses Nina and Madge, wife and daughters of Col. Theaker; Mrs. MacFarland and Mr. MacFarland, wife and son of Capt. W. C. MacFarland, 16th Inf.; Mrs. Stedman, wife of Capt. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cav.; Miss Lamberton, Mrs. G. G. Heuer, Mrs. and Miss Baldwin, Mrs. and Miss Brewster, wife and daughter of Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf., are Army ladies at the Tampa Bay Hotel. Mrs. F. W. Kingsbury and Miss Grace Kingsbury, mother and daughter of the late Capt. Kingsbury, were visitors last week.

The Britishers, abounding about Tampa, were joined on the 24th by their American cousins in befittingly celebrating the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth by toasting the dear old lady in most patriotic and affectionate abandon.

Maj. Gen. Shafter, the Governor's staff and a number of prominent citizens, including Mayor Gellette, of Tampa, participated with the regular guests, who were made a part of the festivities. Principal musician Ludwig Kinne and his excellently trained musicians performed delightful selections during the afternoon, which added to the success of the happy and brilliant event.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES KING.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., as his old friends will persist in calling him, has established a further claim to the title of Brigadier General borne by him as the efficient Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin. Immediately upon his appointment as Brigadier General of Volunteers he received the high compliment of a request from Maj. Gen. Merritt for his assignment to the General's command as Lord of the Philippines. As soon as he heard of the appointment Gen. Merritt sent this telegram:

"San Francisco, Cal., May 27.—Brig. Gen. Charles King: Am delighted to hear of your appointment. Would like to have you go with me to the Philippines. Tell them so in Washington. Will apply."

WESLEY MERRITT, Maj. Gen. In a conversation with a representative of the Milwaukee "Sentinel," Gen. King said: "I owe it all to the blessed luck that led me straight back with Wisconsin's soldiery again in 1890, and to the splendid stand Wisconsin's delegation at Washington made for me. It was the crowning honor of my life and that nomination more than repays me for the long years of work I gave to the instruction and discipline of our National Guard. It was hard work and at times trying and apparently thankless work, for many papers and politicians fought against me, but the soldiers—the real soldiers never swayed, and little by little the labor told, and bore its fruit. At last the war came, and I asked only a regiment of the Governor and he answered with an appeal to the President for a brigade. And our Senators and Representatives, backed by old friends at the War Department, went to the President in person. I never could have got it in the world, but for the solid support of my State, and no words can express my gratitude."

In a report dated Camp Thomas, Ga., May 26, 1898, Gen. A. S. Burt gives an account of the field maneuvers of his brigade May 24, acting as the rear guard of a retreating army corps. He says: "I claim that the force that passed my left flank would, under proper rules, have been considered out of action, having exposed themselves in passing Snodgrass Hill to an enfilading fire from a strong and well-posted body of troops. Again the enemy, under Col. Spaulding's command, arrived on my flank at the foot of the gap; they were instantly my prisoners, as I had a strong line facing them and a regiment in their rear. All orders were carried out by officers and men with alacrity and intelligence. They all were very much interested to obtain success 'on our side.' I desire to mention the use made of Burt's trumpet telegraphy during the operations. A trumpeter stationed on Snodgrass tower observed the enemy and reported by trumpet to a station in the woods three-quarters of a mile away. No signal flags could have been used, as the country is covered by dense woods."

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who is directly in charge of the Secret Service establishment of the War Department, denies the story that the Austrian Minister has been discovered to be in communication with Spanish spies, and that very grave complications are likely to follow. The State Department also declares that there has been absolutely no suggestion of trouble between the Austrian Legation and itself, and stigmatizes the story as entirely without foundation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. P.—The U. S. Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C., can supply you with charts of Cuba. Some of the houses who deal in nautical supplies can also supply them.

A. C. H.—A torpedo boat destroyer is practically an enlarged torpedo boat, capable of superior speed and gun fire, the object, as the name implies, being to destroy torpedo boats.

A dynamite cruiser is a vessel fitted with pneumatic guns for throwing charges of dynamite, or gun cotton. There are two such vessels in the Navy, viz., the Vesuvius and the Buffalo.

C. W. G.—Montana claims the honor of being the first State to have its quota mustered into the United States service.

CONSTANT READER.—The next appointment from the 10th District of Massachusetts to West Point will be in 1903.

PATRIOT.—The 7th District of California will be vacant for an appointment to the Naval Academy in 1900. There is no specific time mentioned as to how long a candidate must reside in a district.

L. C.—Lieut. H. Dorey, U. S. A., belongs to the 23d Inf., which has been ordered to Manila. Address Manila, via San Francisco, Cal.

L. R. L.—The next appointment from the 32d District of New York to the Naval Academy will be made in 1903, and from the 33d District in 1901. The 33d District to West Point is now vacant, and the 32d District will be vacant in 1901.

H. R. M.—Read G. O. 35, A. G. O., 1898, published in the "Army and Navy Journal" of May 14 last, page 719. It gives full information as to appointment of 2d Lieutenants in the Army from civil life.

HONEST.—The age limit for enlistment in the Regular Army is 35. Soldiers to obtain commissions from the ranks must be under 30 years of age. The artillery arm would, we think, best suit your purpose.

REGIMENTAL.—The decision you refer to was published in G. O., Cir. 9, of Nov. 8, 1899, and reads as follows: "The command of a regiment should always devolve upon the senior officer on duty with it, whether he be stationed at the headquarters of the regiment or not. It is not absolutely necessary that the senior officer should be ordered to regimental headquarters during the temporary absence of the Colonel, as the papers necessary for the signature of the temporary commander can be sent to him. The necessity for ordering the temporary commander to regimental headquarters should be in the discretion of the officer in whose command the regiment is stationed."

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

The U. S. S. Alliance arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard on Saturday afternoon, May 28, from Annapolis, Md. The Yankton (see Penelope) is in the stone dry dock just ahead; she will be fitted out in two or three weeks.

The Yorktown is at Norfolk, preparing to leave, putting on the finishing touches. The Rhaetia and Menemsha, one fitting out for a water supply (distilling) ship, the other a collier. The Niagara, Armeria and several tugs are awaiting orders.

All the above named are at this Navy Yard, and work is going on every day and Sunday, too. The Alliance transfers to the receiving ship Franklin nearly all of her 200 apprentice boys, after which, about June 3 or 4, she may sail forth to Newport, R. I., for more apprentices, if the present orders are not changed. This is a good place for the Alliance to go out of commission and transfer her valuable modern guns to the Yankton.

The family of Capt. William C. Wise are preparing to leave the house occupied by them while Capt. Wise was Captain of the Yard, and will go North for the summer. The Captain was routed out in such a hurry that he had to leave all of his summer togs behind and he has been on the fly ever since with the Yale. He would, doubtless, be pleased to make it as hot for the Spaniards as it has been for him. He is able to show any of them a clean pair of heels, but as he is a fighting man this is not what he wants. Still, he has taken one prize and hopes for more. Scouting duty is more important than agreeable.

GENERAL CHARLES P. EAGAN.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, who succeeds Nash, retired, as Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., has reached this important position at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven, he having been born in Ireland Jan. 16, 1841. His parents emigrated to this country before he had passed his first anniversary, and he takes great pride in considering himself as a "native" Californian, although he is accredited as having entered the service from the Territory of Washington, owing to the fact that only four companies of the regiment of California Volunteers he assisted in recruiting here to meet an emergency was detailed with the 1st Washington Inf. Capt. Eagan took part in the Modoc War, having come out of the left of the line in the attack on the lava beds. He received decidedly marked attention from the Indian warriors, who finally brought him down with a bullet through his thigh. He called two of his men and, resting a hand on the shoulder of each, he continued in command of his company until, from sheer loss of blood, he became exhausted and fell. His conduct on that occasion cemented a friendship already formed with the late Maj. Gen. Crook, whom he soon after joined, and by whose advice he later entered the department of which he is now the official head. He is a splendid fighter, under any and all circumstances, and fairly exemplifies Polonius' advice to Laertes:

"Beware of entrance to a quarrel;

But, being in, bear't;

That the opposer may beware of thee."

Yet he is a man of most charming personality, great magnetism, and his friendship, once won, can, thereafter, always be relied upon.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA.

Some newspaper strategist says: "Had Spain been governed at the beginning of the conflict by purely military considerations which in the end best serve national and political interests she would have strengthened her fleet in the Pacific sufficiently to destroy Dewey's squadron, and by so doing she would have held the Philippines, have been free to prey upon our Pacific coast, to demand tribute under threat of bombardment of San Francisco and other Pacific coast cities, and she would have gained a position where she could have dickered for a treaty of peace."

It is difficult to see how Spain could have strengthened her fleet in the Pacific before Dewey could reach Manila from Hong Kong. Even England could not have done it if she had been obliged to transfer vessels from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as Spain was required to do.

Still in the Game.—One of the boys stood in the front door crying.

"What's the matter?" inquired his former playmate in the yard. "Won't your mother let you play fighting the Spanish any more?"

"No. She says my brother and I must study our lessons."

"Well, that's all right. You needn't get out of the game on that account. You can be a board of strategy."

—Washington Star.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 30, 1898.

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy arrived here on Monday. There was no military ceremony in their reception, except a salute of seventeen great guns, as the Academy has been denuded of men and materials martial. Lieut. Stone, U. S. N., has been detailed as Secretary of the Board. The members present are H. C. Sadler, Salina, Kan.; Hon. Irving P. Wanger, Norristown, Penn.; Hon. Clark Wheeler, Paducah, Ky.; J. M. Boyer, Linden, Ohio; Ed. C. Hinman, Battle Creek, Mich.; John L. Lampson, Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. Charles E. Munroe, Washington, D. C.; James Phillips, Jr., of Boston; Dr. A. Babcock, New Hampton, Iowa. The Cadets being absent and the long delayed and often recommended buildings about to be erected, it is thought, the session of the Board will be brief.

Chief Engr. G. H. Kearney, U. S. N., head of the Department of Steam, Naval Academy, was before the Board and made an elaborate statement upon the Engineer branch of the Academy. He did not believe that the course at the Naval Academy fully equipped the young Engineers for the service. The time was too short. He did not favor the same line of education for those who manned the Engineer Department of a ship as those who did not. Though not coming out flat-footed and discussing the Naval Personnel bill now pending in Congress, his statement suggested this, and he was pilled with interrogatories by the Board, and his replies showed that he was master of his subject. The Board intends thoroughly to ask the question of higher and more elaborate technical education for the Cadet Engineers. The time is opportune. The other questions bearing upon the curriculum of the school and its improvement, have, by the unusual circumstances attending the Academy, been relegated beyond their consideration.

The Naval Cadets broke camp Friday with the departure of the Second and Third Classes on leave until Sept. 30. The First Class followed Saturday. All Friday morning the Academy was a scene of activity. The Cadets hurrying about making preparations to leave, scurrying to the trains with their dressing cases dangling at their sides, and bidding hasty farewells to classmates. The Second Class takes it hard that it cannot go to the front like the fortunate First Class.

Thirty members of the Second Class made the banquet room of the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, resound with merriment on Friday night, the occasion being a dinner to celebrate the beginning of their summer vacation. Those who participated were John J. Fitzpatrick, W. Smith, G. B. Landenberger, W. K. Riddle, B. G. Bartholow, C. S. Gardner, Q. F. Mann, S. Wood, C. R. Kear, C. T. Wade, C. L. Arnold, J. Fred. Hellwig, L. E. Wright, J. A. Spillman, C. E. Landrum, William H. Shea, K. B. Crittenden, W. V. Tomb, H. L. Wyman, J. W. Schoenfeld, Robert Morris, Bayard Bulmer, Frank D. Berrien, Edwin H. Dood, W. McEntee, Loveman Noa, J. H. DeFezes, Huntington Johnston, R. T. Menner and Lt. P. Winston. The First Class left on Saturday. At the depot crowds of friends gave them a good send-off. The members go to the following ships: Cincinnati—Bailey, Kimberly, White.

Iowa—Beckner, Bissell, Gilmer, Bloch and Royal.

Brooklyn—Bowers, Clement, Combs, Forman, Vincent, Woodward.

Oregon—Briniser, Dungan, Hatch, Kalbfus, Sadler, Shackford.

New York—Buchanan, Courtney, Fenner, Lackey, Major, Taubling.

Indiana—Cole, Evans, Helm, Latimer, Morgan, Thomas, Montgomery—Flacher, Greenslade, Madison, Watson.

Marblehead—Gleason, Sparrow, Tomb, Welchert.

Texas—Horne, Morrison, Pope, Shapley, Wood.

Detroit—Hunt, Yates.

Comdr. C. M. Thomas, who had been detailed to command the Monongahela on the Chesapeake Bay trip, asked the usual complement of seamen, about 250 being required for a three months' practice cruise. Only one reported, and the scarcity of men is responsible for the Cadets not taking their summer outing this year. The middies are, however, fully compensated for the change of routine. The First Class men because they will have a chance at actual warfare, and the junior classes because they will be permitted to enjoy four months' holiday from official cares. Six Cadets who were deficient are still here awaiting the action of the Secretary. Six alternates have reported for examination.

It is considered not unlikely that Capt. Philip H. Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, whose term expires in November, may be detached and ordered to the Chicago when that vessel is ready for service. It is understood Passed Asst. Surg. G. H. Barber desires to accompany Capt. Cooper. Should the latter be detached from the Academy, Comdr. Edwin White would probably become Superintendent, and Comdr. C. M. Thomas Commandant of Cadets.

Lieut. W. Bartlett, who has been assigned as Executive Officer on an auxiliary vessel now fitting out at New York, spent Saturday and Sunday with his family at Annapolis. Lieut. Bartlett was until recently in the Department of Navigation at the Naval Academy. Lieut. C. A. Gove, of the Seamanship Department, is on the same vessel. It is the opinion of Lieut. Bartlett that the Spaniards fear the American Navy, and, by hiding, will seek to prolong the war, so that foreign Powers may intervene to help them.

The first promenade concert of the season took place at the Naval Academy Friday night, and the sweet strains of music by the band under Prof. Charles Zimmerman were enjoyed by residents of the Academy and a number of Annapolitans. The concert was given to the First Class Cadets, who left the next day for active service on board the ships of the Atlantic Squadron. In addition to the music, the powerful searchlight was turned on the tall buildings of the city and on the vessels of the harbor. The gardens were lighted with lanterns, creating a beautiful effect.

Another draft of men left the Naval Academy this afternoon for Norfolk, where they will be assigned to duty on the cruiser Newark and auxiliary ships of the Navy. The men were in charge of Boatswain Charles F. Pearce, who recently returned from the West, where he assisted in securing recruits for the Navy. Over 100 men have enlisted at the Naval Academy since the American-Spanish war began, all of whom have been sent to ships of the Atlantic Squadron.

Athletics still excite interest, and Manager Helm, of the Academy boat crew, has already arranged a race for next season, May 13, with the Columbia crew.

The U. S. Schoolship Alliance, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Ross commanding, sailed from this city Friday afternoon, en route for Newport News, where she will detach 100 sailors for service on the ships and take on 100 new apprentices.

In honor of winning the battalion flag for 1898, Naval Cadet J. T. Taussig, Captain of the 2d Company, entertained his company with refreshments. Mr. F. Smith, the Maryland confectioner, was caterer.

A number of Annapolis bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters have been given employment in the Academy. The authorities will commence at once the extensive improvements contemplated by Congress and the usual appropriations to begin have been made.

A reporter of the Sunday "Press" has persuaded Adml. Erben to spin for him the yarn of the Amelia, in which Lieut. Reed Werden, Lieut. Maxwell, Adml. Erben and eleven men were so nearly shipwrecked forty-four years ago. Describing his experience, the Admiral says: "In the meantime we had eaten up most of our provisions, and had begun to kill, cook and eat the rats that swarmed over the ship. Fact! We ate rats, and, carefully skinned, dressed and broiled over a wood fire in the galley, they tasted good, too. Lieut. Werden was a most fastidious man, but he took to a rat diet along with the rest, though not till, like some of the sailors, he had been obliged to take to his bed from a severe attack from scurvy."

On the day Adml. Dewey's fleet left Mirs Bay for Manila the English had a fleet of thirty-four vessels at Che-Foo, China, the Russian fleet was at Port Arthur and the Japanese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wai.

MENOCAL COURT MARTIAL.

The Court Martial of Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., was continued at the Navy Yard, New York, the past week. Among the witnesses were Rear Adml. M. S. Sear, U. S. N. He testified that Mr. Menocal had once told him that he required more assistance for the work he was responsible for. According to Adml. Sear, the accused officer had a great deal of work to do, which he said included everything in the way of yard work from supervising the construction of a big dry dock to the repairs on a drain in an officer's quarters. In addition he was frequently called upon to serve on special boards which were held outside the city and necessitated his absence from the yard. The accused had rarely asked for leave, and at all times Engr. Menocal was, in his opinion, industrious and attentive to his duties.

On cross-examination the Admiral testified there was one case in connection with Mr. Menocal's work he was dissatisfied with, and that was in regard to the repairing of the caisson of dry dock No. 2, when it became necessary to take out the ballast. Civil Engr. M. S. G. White, U. S. N., when asked as to why the sheet piling had not been bolted to the cap pieces in accordance with the plans, said he did not believe that it was practicable to do so. His testimony went to show that the defects in the dry dock which resulted in the leak were not due to any lack of careful supervision on Mr. Menocal's part. In the opinion of the witness the crookedness in the sheet piling was caused by the dredging. Although the specifications called for water-tight work, he had never seen sheet piling that was perfectly water-tight.

Civil Engr. George S. Morrison, ex-President of the American Society of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, called upon for expert testimony for the defence, gave as his opinion that docks were liable to move from their original position through the poor foundation and the shifting of the land. He thought the sheet piling chosen for the big dry dock was suitable, owing to the quicksand, unless a foundation was laid down, and even this would be liable to shift. Had he been in Mr. Menocal's place he would have refused to build the dock, as he valued his reputation as an engineer.

In testifying on his own behalf Civil Engr. Menocal said he was assigned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1895, but knew nothing of the details of the plans for the timber dry dock. He applied to the Department for the appointment of an assistant, in whom he could place confidence. This privilege was denied him. This placed him in the position of having to rely upon the daily reports of the leveller, who looked after the pile driving. He declared that the faulty condition claimed of the piles after they had been driven would not have existed if the contractors had followed his instructions. The contractors, he said, declared that his plan would not admit of the desired room for shifting pile drivers, and in this contention they were backed up by the Chief of Board. He found the nature of the earth of so varying a character that it was difficult to deal with. When the witness returned in December, 1897, from his work on the Nicaragua Canal Commission he found that half of the sheet piling of the table end of the dock had been placed in position by Leveller McGiehan, and that the work had been so badly done that many of the tops of the piling had to be cut off with an axe. All that he knew of the pile driving work was what he derived from McGiehan's reports.

Mr. Menocal declined to answer a question as to whether he suspected that there was collusion between McGiehan and the contractors. His testimony was not concluded. Mr. Menocal denied all charges against him. He believed the dock was injured by dredging at the entrance. He said he now saw he had made a mistake in not going on the hospital list. He admitted that if several plans shown him were correct, the work was not done according to contract. He said that during his service at the yard he had done no engineering work for any private concern.

Rear Adml. George Brown, U. S. N., formerly Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, testified that Mr. Menocal had served two years under him, and that he was one of the most efficient and industrious men he had ever come in contact with.

Rear Adml. John G. Walker, U. S. N., testified to the efficacy of Menocal's work on the Nicaragua Canal Survey.

Adml. Bunch testified during the time he had known Mr. Menocal he considered him an excellent officer and engineer.

Judge Adv. Lauchheimer called several witnesses in rebuttal, among them being Naval Constr. Bowles, who was called to testify to the character of Leveller P. McGiehan. No testimony on this point was allowed, though the Judge Advocate said warmly:

"The entire defence has been that McGiehan has fooled and deceived the engineer in charge."

Civil Engr. Endicott was called to tell of a conversation with Civil Engr. White, a witness for the defence, who told Endicott he feared a Court Martial on account of his connection with dry dock No. 3, but was not allowed to answer the Judge Advocate's questions.

McGiehan was recalled and testified that he had never told the Remy Board that he supervised the work on the dock, and contradicted Mr. Menocal as to certain conversations.

Mr. Menocal was called in rebuttal and denied several of McGiehan's assertions.

With reference to McGiehan, the leveller, he said: "I don't like to call any man a liar, but I see no way out of it. As a last support, the prosecution brings this man here."

"Do you mean to say that the prosecution has suborned perjury?" interrupted Judge Adv. Lauchheimer.

"I mean exactly what I say," replied Mr. Rand, as he went on with his speech. "After three years," he said, "it seemed strange that McGiehan should have the slightest understanding of what his duties were; while it was an outrage that after working eight hours a day on the dock where his office was located, he could not tell when fraudulent work was being done, but that Menocal could."

A TRIBUTE TO BAGLEY.

The following letter tells its own story, a good story, too, the tribute of one of our patriotic societies to one of our brave naval officers. It is addressed to Dr. D. E. Everett, Treasurer Worth Bagley Monument Fund, Raleigh, N. C.:

Dear Sir: I am directed by the Council of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States to send you a check for one hundred dollars as a contribution from this Commandery to the fund for the erection of a monument to the late Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. N., killed at Cardenas, Cuba, and the first American officer to fall in the war with Spain.

One of the purposes of the Naval Order of the United States is to "honor the illustrious deeds of naval commanders, their companions' officers in arms and their subordinates," and it seems peculiarly fitting that we should assist in marking appropriately and permanently the grave of this brave young officer.

I transmit herewith a check for one hundred dollars, and request that you will send me a receipt for the same. Yours very truly, J. B. Edson, Treasurer.

The officers of the Naval Order are: Commander, Loyal Farragut; Vice Commander, Leonard Cheney, U. S. N.; Treasurer, J. B. Edson; Recorder, Edward Trenchard.

Capt. Concha, of the ill-fated Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, destroyed at the battle of Manila, says that the Spanish commanders were quite aware that fighting was hopeless, but were forced to it by the state of public opinion at Manila. The engines of the cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa were broken, the Castilla was leaking and needed engines to keep the water under, the Don Juan de Austria had only two guns that could be fired, the Marquis del Duero had only one gun, while the Isla de Cuba and the Isla de Luzon had only their decks protected. He declares, however, that had the Americans not withdrawn by 11 o'clock the Spanish intended to steam out and die to the last man.

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

ORDERS TO VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Maj. Harry C. Flint, 1st Inf., N. D. Vols., having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is mustered out of the service. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. H. H. Anderson, Q. M. 3d Mo. Vols., is extended 23 days. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

Maj. George E. Hopkins, A. G. U. S. V., will report for duty in office of Secretary of War. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, U. S. V. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Maj. William A. Wadsworth, Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty in that Department. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Capt. Stewart M. Brice, C. S. U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. William B. Shafter, commanding 5th Army Corps, for duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

Battery B, Heavy Art. Cal. Vols., Capt. Hey, is assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 52, D. Cal., May 21.)

Battery C, Heavy Art. Cal. Vols., Capt. Cooke, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., armed and equipped and supplied with five days' travel rations, will proceed to Fort Canby, Dept. of Columbia, and take station. (S. O. 52, D. Cal., May 21.)

Leave for two days is granted Asst. Surg. S. J. Keefe, 3d N. J. Vols. (Fort Hancock, May 28.)

Heavy Battery, S. C. Vol. Art., Capt. Edward Anderson, commanding, now at Columbia, will proceed to Sullivan Island, S. C., for station and instruction. (S. O. 38, D. G., May 25.)

Asst. Surg. Roy A. Wilson, 3d U. S. Vol. Cav., will report to the C. O. of the squadron, consisting of Troops G and H, 3d U. S. Vol. Cav. which will pass through this city to night, and proceed with it to Chickamauga Park, Ga. (S. O. 72, D. D., May 25.)

The 2d and 3d Battalions, 3d N. J. Vol. Inf., will go into camp near the Spemacuti Cove Life-Saving Station. (Fort Hancock, May 28.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. George Waters and 1st Lieut. H. W. Walters, Light Battery C, Penn. Vols. (Fort Monroe, May 27.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. G. W. Ripley, 1st Conn. Vol. Inf. (Fort Preble, May 28.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. W. J. Rawlings, Conn. Vols. (Plum Island, N. Y., May 30.)

Col. Clark, commanding 1st Inf., Vt. Vols., will report to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding 3d Army Corps, for assignment. (1st Army Corps, May 24.)

Col. Duffy, commanding 69th N. Y. Inf., is assigned to the 3d Corps, and will report accordingly to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., commanding. (S. O. D. G., May 27.)

Brig. Gen. H. B. Williston, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the Light Artillery Brigade at this camp. (1st Army Corps, May 22.)

Maj. Samuel Reber, U. S. V., is assigned to duty as A. A. G. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps. (1st Army Corps, May 23.)

Capt. William F. Hancock, U. S. V., is assigned to duty, temporarily, as A. A. G. 2d Division, 1st Corps. (1st Army Corps, May 23.)

Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the 3d Division, 1st Army Corps. (1st Army Corps, May 24.)

1st Lieut. Edwin E. Lamb and 2d Lieut. George B. Gifford, 1st Conn. Vol. Inf., are detailed as members of the G. C. M., at Fort Adams. (S. O. 119, D. E., June 1.)

Col. Francis V. Greene, 71st N. Y. Vols., accompanied by 1st Lieut. William G. Bates, of that regiment, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the Commanding General Dept. of the Pacific, for assignment to duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby, Chief Engr. U. S. V., will transfer his present duties and responsibilities to Maj. Joseph H. Willard, C. E., and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty as Chief Engineer of the 5th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

1st Lieut. Carlos Carbonel, 1st Regt. Vol. Engrs., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding 7th Army Corps, for duty as A. D. C. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

2d Lieut. Frank O. Brooks, Co. E, 7th Ohio Vols., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

Maj. William H. Daly, Surg. U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding U. S. Army, for special duty. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

Par. 25, S. O. 116, H. Q. A., May 18, 1898, discharging 2d Lieut. W. C. Webb, Battery A, Utah Vols., on tender of resignation, is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

The following named officers of the 3d Regt. N. Y. Vols., having tendered their resignations to accept promotion, will be honorably mustered out of service in the grades specified, as of the dates next preceding that of their muster into service under their commissions in a higher grade, respectively: Capt. Albert M. Hall, Co. D; 1st Lieut. De Solvo H. Tift, Co. D; 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Patberg, Co. D; 2d Lieut. Frank E. Smith, Co. L. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

Maj. Walter S. Schuyler, A. G. U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, commanding 2d Army Corps, at Falls Church, Va., for assignment to duty with that corps. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

The assignment of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V., as announced in G. O. 50, H. Q. A., May 20, 1898, is changed so as to direct him to report in person to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, commanding 2d Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

1st Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and Algernon Sartoris, 1st Regt. Vol. Engrs., recently appointed, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding 7th Army Corps, for assignment and duty as Aides-de-camp. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

Capt. Joseph B. Foraker, Jr., A. A. G. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for assignment to duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of the 3d Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

Capt. Jay Cooke, 3d U. S. V., will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to the Commanding General 3d Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

Lieut. Col. C. M. Stevenson, 1st Inf. Del. Vols., is appointed Field Officer's Court. (Camp Ebe W. Tunnell, Middletown, Del., May 30.)

1st Lieut. C. M. Dillon, 1st Del. Inf. Vols., and a detail will proceed to Wilmington, Del., to arrest absentees. (Camp Ebe W. Tunnell, Middletown, Del., May 30.)

Lieut. Col. B. P. Holmes, 3d N. J. Vols., is appointed Field Officer's Court. (Fort Hancock, May 30.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. W. B. Martin, 3d N. J. Vol. Inf. (Fort Hancock, May 31.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. S. P. Dey, 3d N. J. Inf. (Fort Hancock, May 31.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Hamilton, June 1. Detail: Maj. William P. Vose, 6th Art.; Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, 5th Art.; Capt. Allen M. Smith, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. George Le R. Irwin and 2d Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 115, D. E., May 27.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., June 1. Detail: Capt. Albert Todd, Capt. Adam Slaker, Capt. Charles B. Satterlee, 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, 2d Lieut. Fred. A. Pearce, 6th Art., and 2d Lieut. Thales L. Ames, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 114, D. E., May 26.)

Garrison C. M., Sheridan Point. Detail: Capt. L. H. Walker, Lieut. L. S. Miller, Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite and Lieut. H. E. Ellis. (Sheridan Point, May 30.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., June 1. Detail: Capt. Peter Leary, 4th Art.; Capt. James L. Wilson, 1st Lieut. Chas. T. Menoher, Adj., 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. William W. Hamilton and 2d Lieut. Ernest D. Scott, 6th Art., and 1st Lieut. William C. Davis, 6th Art., J. A. (S. O. 115, D. E., May 27.)

G. C. M., Fort Monroe. Detail: Capt. W. F. Stewart, Capt.

A. Todd, Lieut. A. Hero, Jr., and Lieut. B. M. Koehler. (Fort Monroe, May 25.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Warren. Detail: Capt. E. T. Brown, Lieut. D. Fuller, Lieut. G. E. Horton and Lieut. E. H. Catlin. (Fort Warren, May 27.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at the Fontana Barracks, San Francisco, Cal., May 31. Detail: Maj. J. J. Weisenburger, Capt. Frank E. Adams, George H. Fortson, William B. Bufum, Chester F. Miller, Marshall S. Scudder, Max F. Ellrich, 1st Lieut. Matthew H. Gormley, Fred. T. Briggs, 2d Lieut. William I. Hinkley, William L. Lemon, George B. Dorr, William E. Weigle, 1st Wash. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. V. Reinhart, 1st Wash. Vol. Inf., J. A.

At Fort Hancock, N. J., June 6. Detail: Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Holmes, Maj. William H. de Hart, Capt. Jerome R. Muddell, Joseph Kay, Frederick A. Bickel, 1st Lieut. Frank Stowell, Charles A. Fries, Richard S. White, Irving Weaver, 2d Lieut. Alva A. Thorn, George E. White, Chas. C. Davis, and Harry L. Dietz, all 3d N. J. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Adj., 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 119, D. E., June 1.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Constitution. Detail: Capt. M. Laubacher and Lieut. E. Hinds, J. P. Hann and B. C. Gilbert. (Fort Constitution, May 30.)

Garrison Court, Fort Hancock. Detail: Capt. J. McClellan and J. Muddell and Lieut. J. H. Ryno and C. H. Arnold. (Fort Hancock, May 30.)

A. G. C. M., to consist of the following named officers of the 1st Georgia U. S. Vol. Inf., is appointed to meet at Camp Northern, Griffin, Ga., June 3. Detail: Lieut. Col. Jordan F. Brooks, Capt. Paul G. R. Bell, Thomas N. Hopkins, Robert S. Dart, and Willis C. Davis, 1st Lieut. William E. Sanders, Roscoe C. Eastman, Edward L. Stephens, and Chovin B. Davis, 2d Lieut. William H. Tucker, Frank A. Dunn, Lacey D. Moll, Henry T. McIntosh, and 1st Lieut. James A. Thomas, Jr., Judge Adv.

Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Capt. P. Leary, Lieut. T. Menoher, Lieut. W. W. Hamilton and Lieut. E. D. Scott. (Fort McHenry, May 30.)

ORDERS AMENDED.

So much of par. 1, S. O. 79, H. Q. A., April 5, 1898, as relates to the following named officers, is amended as follows: 1st Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., is relieved, at his own request, from duty at West Point, to take effect upon the receipt of this order, instead of Aug. 13, 1898. 1st Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., is so relieved to take effect upon the completion of his subsistence and Quartermaster's duties, instead of June 15, 1898. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

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To be Majors: 1st Lieut. John S. Sewell, C. E. U. S. A.; Louis Duncan, Maryland, and James DuBose Ferguson, District of Columbia.

2D REGT., U. S. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS. To be Colonel: Willard Young, Utah, late Captain, C. E. U. S. A.

To be Majors: Richard H. Savage, New York, and Edward L. Pinckard, Alabama.

To be Division Engineer Officers, with the rank of Major: Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, C. E., U. S. A.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Major: Robert Lee Longstreet, Georgia, and Evelyn S. Garrett, Arkansas.

4TH REGT., U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. To be Lieutenant Colonel: George Cole, Connecticut.

To be Surgeon, with the rank of Major: Joseph M. Henry, Pennsylvania.

To be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant: Patrick J. McGrath, of the District of Columbia, and Clyde S. Ford, West Virginia.

To be First Lieutenants: John Van Ness Philip, of the District of Columbia, and Benjamin Stark, Jr., of Connecticut.

To be Captain: Osman Latrobe, Maryland.

5TH REGT., U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. To be Surgeon, with the rank of Major: Sprague Winchester, Mississippi.

To be First Lieutenants: Christian Briand, Quartermaster Sergeant, 2d U. S. Cav., and John W. Wright, Tennessee.

6TH REGT., U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. To be Lieutenant Colonel: 1st Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th U. S. Inf.

To be First Lieutenants: Horace Vandeventer, Tennessee, and Cary F. Spence, Tennessee.

8TH REGT., U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. To be Surgeon, with the rank of Major: George T. Vaughn, of the Marine Hospital Service.

9TH REGT., U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. To be Colonel: Capt. Charles J. Crane, 24th U. S. Inf.

10TH REGT., U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. To be Colonel: Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf.

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 1, 1898. Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps: Elmo Carl Lee, Arkansas. The nomination of Elmo C. Lee, of Arkansas, for the above named office, which was delivered to the Senate May 27, 1898, is hereby withdrawn.

Nominations sent to Senate June 2. Volunteer Signal Corps—To be Captains: Alex. D. B. Smead, of Pennsylvania; Charles B. Hepburn, of the District of Columbia; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf.; Elmore A. McKenna, of Idaho; Asbury W. Yancey, of Tennessee.

To be First Lieutenants: Henry G. Opydyke, of New Jersey; Hugh Haddow, Jr., New Jersey.

To be Second Lieutenants: William S. Wright, Indiana; McKee Dunn McKee, New York; Frederick M. Jones, 1st Sergt. Signal Corps; Max Wagner, Massachusetts; Henry W. Stamford, Sergt., Signal Corps.

To be Captain: Frederick L. Martin, California. Nomination of Frank L. Martin for the above office withdrawn.

To be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain: Frank L. Polk, New York. Nominations of Frank S. Polk and Frank L. Pope for the above office are hereby withdrawn.

The nomination of Norman H. Camp, Idaho, for appointment as First Lieutenant in U. S. Signal Corps is withdrawn.

TO REPORT FOR EXAMINATION.

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., president of the Examining Board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Edward S. Avis, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 28.)

The following named officers will report to Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 7th Cav., president of the Examining Board, to meet at Denver, Colo., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf.; Capt. Stephen R. Swift, 15th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

1st Lieut. Magnus O. Hollis, 4th Inf., will report to Col. John H. Page, 3d Inf., president of the Examining Board at Mobile, Ala., for examination for promotion. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

2d Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr., 16th Inf., will report to Col. John N. Andrews, 12th Inf., president of the Examining Board at Tampa, Fla., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., May 30.)

The following named officers will report in person to Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav., president of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. John H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf.; Chas. H. Barth, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, 2d Inf.; Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf.; John McAlister, 15th Inf.; Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

The order directing Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., to report for examination at Tampa, Fla., is revoked. Capt. Baldwin will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., president of the Examining Board at Fort Monroe, for examination for promotion. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf., and Elias Chandler, 16th Inf., will report to Col. John H. Page, 3d Inf., president of the Examining Board at Mobile, Ala., for examination for promotion. (H. Q. A., May 31.)

Special Orders, 5th Army Corps, Tampa

CAMP GRAHAM

AND THE NEW FORTIFICATIONS OF TYBEE ISLAND, GA.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., having relinquished command of this post to accept a new billet as Major of volunteers, Capt. Bailey, Co. H, 5th Inf., has assumed command of the post, with Lieut. Hayden, 1st Art., Adj. Q. M., Signal Officer and Commissary. Capt. Bailey has had no Lieutenants for several weeks, and having so much to look after in furnishing a guard for the new fortifications, as well as old Fort Pulaski in the river, it has kept him practically a prisoner in his own camp.

There is no good reason why the Government does not send a large or sufficient force to properly garrison these new works, with their heavy guns and machine gun battery, and more large guns being mounted, as well as a large mortar battery.

Tybee Island would be a splendid camping place for a large number of troops. The climate is just suited to men in trim for a Southern campaign, the place being almost surrounded by the ocean. It is, of course, warm in the sun, but there is always a cool breeze blowing, the regular southeast trades having set in, which makes it delightful in the shade, of which there is plenty.

The formation of the island is very uneven, starting from the ocean's edge. There is a beach and strand 200 to 500 yards wide and four miles long, especially well suited for drilling purposes, giving both even and uneven ground, and would give a splendid idea of the use of cover in skirmishing. After the strand comes a succession of heavily wooded hills, reaching back to the marshes on the western side of the island. On this marsh, which is very similar to the marshes on the lower parts of Cuba, the engineer party could practice on building causeways, pontoons, etc. From boats easily obtained the men could be taught landing drills, which would be of unquestionable and immense advantage to an army expecting to invade an enemy's country. There is plenty of ground for camping ten or fifteen regiments, with the healthful advantage of surf and still water bathing, and an abundance of good artesian water. The island is connected with Savannah by railroad and steamboat routes. The channel is deep enough for our transports to enter, and it could be made an embarkation point as well as New Orleans.

Cardenas harbor, Cuba, is reported to have been completely closed by the Spaniards against the entrance of our warships. Obstructions, it is said, have been sunk in the channel.

The Spanish torpedo boat Terror was on May 29 reported at San Juan de Porto Rico, from Fort de France, Martinique, where her boiler tubes were repaired.

The battleship Alabama, recently launched, returned to the yards of the Messrs. Cramp at Philadelphia on May 29 from League Island. Her bottom has been painted and her propellers put in place. The Cramps expect to have her completed in five months, provided there is no delay in the arrival of her armor plate.

The Brown Segmental Wire Gun Company have received an order from the United States Government for fifty guns of 5 and 6-inch caliber. The Bethlehem Iron Company has shipped to Watervliet Arsenal, New York, the first of the 16-inch group of guns ordered for Sandy Hook. It is said to be the largest forging ever made in the United States.

The revenue cutter Woodbury arrived at Key West, Fla., May 28, having on board Hayden Jones and Charles Thrall, the newspaper correspondents captured by the Spaniards in Cuba, and exchanged for Lieut. Col. Vicente de Cortijo, Surg. Maj. Julian and two Spanish servants, captured by the United States fleet on board the prize steamer Argonauta at the outbreak of hostilities, and since confined at Fort McPherson, Atlanta. The Spanish prisoners were taken to Havana May 28 on board the United States gunboat Maple.

The two war balloons which arrived in New York from France on May 27 for use by the United States army have been shipped to Key West, and will be used, it is understood, in the operations against Cuba. Each balloon is capable of carrying three or four men. The sanitary condition of the camps at Mobile and Tampa are reported as very good.

Mr. Irving M. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, it is reported, has received a message from St. Petersburg congratulating him on the performance of the battleship Oregon in making her long voyage from San Francisco to Key West without a ship.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y., May 31, 1898.

The weather declared a suspension of hostilities for the time in many days, on Saturday afternoon, and advantage was taken of this comparatively favorable condition, crowd as much as possible into the hours of the afternoon. Practice review, inspection, ball game and dress parade followed each other in close order. The review was given in anticipation of the exercises of this and the coming week.

The baseball game, the last on this year's schedule, was played between the cadets and the 7th Regt. team. It was

witnessed by a large crowd of spectators and proved interesting and exciting. The early portion of the game was marked by even playing, neither side scoring until the fifth inning, when the first point was made by the 7th. Two points in the sixth, and one in the seventh, were subsequently scored by the regiment. West Point made one run in the sixth inning, the only point throughout the game. The game lasted one hour and thirty minutes, and the enthusiasm of the friends of the teams knew no abatement from start to finish. The following is the score of the game:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
West Point	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
7th Regt.	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	x	—4

First base on errors: West Point, 1; 7th Regt., 2. Left on bases: West Point, 6; 7th Regt., 6. Bases on balls: On Brown, 3. Struck out, by Brown, 8; by Disoway, 8. Two-base hit, Ennis. Stolen bases, W. Cadmus, Dolland, Leredon, Wessels. Double play, Lahm, Cowan and Mumma. Hit by pitcher: By Brown, 3. Time of game, 1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire, Money.

After the game the cadets asked and received permission to have dress parade in honor of the regiment. This compliment is always paid the 7th Regt. on the occasion of its annual visit to the post. On Saturday afternoon the parade is usually omitted. Its occurrence at the request of the cadets bears witness to the excellent feeling existing between the two organizations.

Mrs. Hazard and Cadet Hunt received the guests at the cadet hop in the evening. Among the number present were the following: The Misses Marie Honeycutt, Van Nest, Braden, Kelly, Griffin, Smith, Shipman, Davis, Craney, Michie, Spurgin, Buller and many others. Four members of the Board of Visitors have already arrived. They are: Hon. Alexander W. Hoffman, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Hoffman; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky; Mrs. and Master Buckner; Hon. William T. Faircloth, Massachusetts; Hon. William P. Walton, Alabama. Hon. A. W. Hoffman is a graduate of '65.

Decoration Day was observed in the usual manner. Lieuts. Newbold, 7th Art., and Woolen, Engineers, stationed at Willets Point, visited the post on Sunday.

The order of exercises for the present week will be as follows: Wednesday, June 1, review for Board of Visitors. Thursday, June 2, cavalry drill on the plain. Friday, June 3, light artillery drill. Saturday, June 4, battalion drill.

For next week: Monday, June 6, ride in hall in the afternoon; military gymnastics in the evening. Tuesday, June 7, seacoast battery. Wednesday, June 8, drill in extended order: hop in the evening. The furlough class will leave on the morning of June 9.

The following is the order in which the annual examination will be held: Begin on Wednesday, June 1, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock a. m., till 1 o'clock p. m.; from 2:30 o'clock p. m. till 4:30 o'clock p. m., until finished.

2d Lieut. William R. Smith, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Hazard, 1st Art., are appointed the secretaries of the first and second committees, respectively.

Lieut. W. R. Smedburg has been ordered to Lakeland, Fla., for duty on the staff of Gen. S. B. M. Young.

Among last week's appointments was that of Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Superintendent of the Military Academy, to be Brigadier General of Volunteers. This promotion will probably cause the departure of the Superintendent in a short time. Heartly congratulations are tendered him, and regret at his departure is felt by his many friends here, to whom there is satisfaction in the thought that their loss shall be his gain.

Cards have been issued by Col. and Mrs. Ernst for a reception to be held at 4:30 on Wednesday afternoon, June 1, to meet the Board of Visitors.

JUNE 1.—The members of the Board of Visitors for the Military Academy, appointed by the President, are: Hon. Walter L. Bouvé, Hingham, Massachusetts; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Rio, Ky.; Hon. William T. Faircloth, Goldsboro, N. C.; Mr. Alexander W. Hoffman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, New York, N. Y.; Mr. William P. Walton, Greensboro, Ala.; Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. Appointed by the President of the Senate: Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Richard L. Kenney, Dover, Del. Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives: Hon. John A. T. Hull, Des Moines, Iowa; Hon. Robert Adams, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.; Hon. Farish C. Tate, Jasper, Ga. Gen. Chauncey McKeever has been appointed to take the place of Dr. William S. Webb. The drill for this (Thursday) afternoon will be cavalry drill by the entire Second Class.

The opening exercises of the season were begun on Wednesday, June 1, with the annual examination. There are but three classes to undergo the ordeal this year—the Second, Third and Fourth.

The weather was perfect, and the review on Wednesday was admirably executed. At its close a reception in honor of the Board was held at the quarters of the Superintendent. Dress parade followed. In the evening an open air concert was given on the lawn in front of the hotel.

Lieut. Traut, 1st Cav., will, at his own request, be relieved from duty at the Academy at once; Lieut. Weigel, 11th Inf., will also be relieved shortly. The family of Capt. Wilder (now Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General at Chickamauga), will leave on Saturday. Capt. Wilder, who has been Adjutant for two years at the post, has been succeeded by Lieut. Hof, 6th Cav.

Mrs. W. J. Lyster, widow of Col. Lyster, and Mrs. D. G. Spurgin, née Lyster, are guests of Maj. and Mrs. Spurgin.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

May 19, 1898.

Mrs. Van Valsah and Mrs. Ward did not go to San Antonio as they expected to do.

Lieut. and Mrs. McClure were the recipients recently of a very pleasant surprise party given by a number of their friends from El Paso, among whom were Miss Shelton, Miss Beall, Miss Florence Beall, Miss Moore, Mr. Lawton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Howe, Mr. Cooley and a number of others. Mr. and Mrs. Flournoy Carter, son and daughter of Capt. Mason Carter, U. S. A., retired, have left El Paso to make their home in Oklahoma, where Mr. Carter owns a homestead.

Cards are out for the marriage on June 1, of Miss Shelton, of El Paso, and Mr. Walter Howe, son of Maj. Walter Howe, 5th Art. The wedding is to be quite a social event, as both the prospective bride and groom are well known in El Paso, the former having resided here the greater part of her life.

It is the unexpected that happens. When the 18th left no one supposed for a moment that the cavalry troop would follow in so short a time, much to the disgust of many who wanted to be at the front, but last week, the day after the order was received, Capt. Macomb had everything in readiness to leave and Friday afternoon they left for New Orleans. In lieu of a band to escort them to the depot, the children of the post, who had gotten a flute, a drum, a pair of tin covers for cymbals, a couple of old bugles and several pans, placed themselves in front of the troop and with each one playing their own tune marched to the cars, amid much merriment.

The post has been left in charge of Lieut. McClure and five soldiers out of the troop. There are about twelve civilian employees at the post, so that altogether there are about twenty men in the garrison. To say that it is lonely is putting it mildly, indeed. The train stopped a half hour in El Paso and many of the citizens were at the depot to wish them Godspeed. A number of citizens were heard to say "that they had never seen a finer looking lot of men, nor any who seemed more pleasant and kindly than Troop A, 5th Cav."

Mrs. Van Valsah left the first of the week for New Orleans, where she will make a short visit or until Col. Van Valsah may be ordered to the front.

Dr. and Mrs. Jones drive out to the post twice a day and I believe intend moving out shortly.

Word has just been received that the 18th has been ordered to Manila, and with the 23d will pass through El Paso this coming week, en route to the coast.

Col. Samuel E. Ovenshine, in command of the 23d Inf., and Col. David Van Valsah, in command of the 18th Inf., passed through El Paso day before yesterday, en route from New Orleans to San Francisco, where they will embark for the Philippines.

Col. Ovenshine, with the first division of his regiment, arrived in the city at 3:45 in the afternoon, where he awaited the arrival of his second division and the third and fourth, which were in command of Col. Van Valsah, and which did not reach El Paso until nearly midnight, when they all pulled out within a few minutes of each other, with Col. Ovenshine in the lead. The soldiers were not allowed to leave the vicinity of the cars, but most of the town turned out to welcome them. In the evening the McGinty band serenaded them. A special car, through the kindness of Mr. Hollister, had been provided to convey the officers and ladies and the soldiers' families down to the city to bid a last farewell to their friends and dear ones of the 18th. The citizens of El Paso vied with each other in showing their Army friends every attention and when they at last pulled out for the West cheer upon cheer and thousands of good wishes for their welfare and safe return followed in their wake.

Col. Ovenshine was stationed at El Paso thirty-three years ago, when it was known as Fort Franklin, and spent a few minutes looking over the old landmarks. His quarters then consisted of a small adobe house of two rooms on what is now the principal street of the town, and where the barracks stood is now a large bank. Farewell to our friends of the 18th! May they have a hand in crushing the haughty Don's and return in safety again to their "ain country."

Mrs. Clarence Bailey accompanied Col. Bailey to San Francisco, where she will remain with her sister, Mrs. Tripler, until the last of June. Mrs. Van Valsah also went West with Col. Van Valsah, and will remain with him until he sets sail for Manila, when she will return to us. We regret to learn that Col. Van Valsah has been ill since he left the post, but it is doubtless due to the damp climate of New Orleans.

The Arizona Terrors passed through El Paso this week, en route East. They had a large sign on the side of their cars, with the inscription: "Real Arizona Terrors; Teddie's ain't in it." But, perhaps, "Teddy" will show them that he is.

ANOTHER STORY OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

A correspondent of the Birmingham "Post" writes as follows: "I daresay the citizens of the United States generally are not aware how very near they came to losing Adml. Dewey early in 1883, and that the fact of his being still alive is, humanly speaking, largely due to the clever surgery of Inspector General of Hospitals J. N. Dick, R. N. (late Medical Director General of the Navy), and Drs. Fitzgerald and Yeo, R. N., surgeons of Malta Naval Hospital at that time. In February, 1883, I was a patient there; another was Adml. Dewey, then in command of the United States corvette Junata. He suffered from abscess of the liver in a very complex form, and was not expected to survive an operation to which he had to submit. The yarn we heard was that when about to undergo it, the last words he murmured before he became quite under the influence of the anæsthetic were, 'I've made up my mind, and I won't die,' and he didn't, to the general astonishment. After he became convalescent I used sometimes to push him about the hospital gardens in a bath chair, and on one occasion I remember him saying to me (apropos of the operation), 'You know, I've got a wife and children depending on me at home, and I couldn't afford to die just then.' I know that the doctors said that nothing but his extraordinary determination pulled him through, and that they never had a pluckier patient."

One hundred and twenty-three thousand Volunteers have already been mustered in, according to advices received by the Adjutant General's office Thursday afternoon.



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BORN.

CAMPBELL.—At Fort Crook, Neb., May 24, 1898, to the wife of Lieut. W. A. Campbell, U. S. A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON-BAGLEY.—1st Lieut. James Thomas Anderson, U. S. A., and Miss Helen Bagley, of Detroit, Mich., Thursday evening, May 26, 1898, by the Rev. William H. Fish, Jr., at Colorado Springs, Colo.

DIED.

DAHLGREN.—At Washington, D. C., May 28, 1898, Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, widow of Rear Adm. John A. Dahlgren, U. S. N.

EMERY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1, 1898, Charles E. Emery, late Asst. Engr. U. S. N.

FULLER.—At Clemson College, S. C., Saturday, May 28, 1898, Ezra B. Fuller, Jr., infant son of Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav., aged six months and six days.

GEDNEY.—At Coeymans-on-the-Hudson, May 28, 1898, Susan Wolfe, wife of Samuel Gedney and mother of Mrs. Thomas J. Cowle.

HAXTUN.—At 56 St. Felix street, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25, 1898, Capt. Milton Haxtun, U. S. N., retired.

KING.—May 22, at Fort Russell, Wyo., Clara Louise King, wife of Joel West Betton, of Baltimore, Md., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf.

SMITH.—At St. Louis, May 31, 1898, after a long illness, Lucien Greathouse Smith. He was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in the class of 1891. He was brother of the wife of Maj. J. W. Wham, U. S. A.; of the wife of the late Capt. Robert London, U. S. A., and of Lieut. Clarke S. Smith, C. E. U. S. A.

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Havana is a good fish market, for it is as open to the ocean as Nahant or the beach at Newport, its streets running to the blue sea, outside the harbor, so that a man may almost throw his line from the curbstone into the Gulf stream.

A check for \$5,000 was received May 27 from Dr. Seward Webb, of New York, for the sick and wounded of the 1st Vermont Inf.

Col. John Jacob Astor's battery of mountain artillery was completed May 31, and there are now ninety-eight men in the barracks at 552 Broadway waiting to be sent to the Philippines. The battery expects to leave for San Francisco June 7, and contractors are now busy supplying uniforms, etc.

SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

Following is the text of the Spanish declaration of war, gazetted Sunday, April 24, 1898. We have had it in type for many weeks without being able to make room for it. We insert it now as a part of the history of the war:

"Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and, the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise, which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict.

"We have observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. There is an opinion that the fact that we have not adhered to the Declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of privateering. The government now considers it most indispensable to make absolute reserve on this point, in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient, first by organizing immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine and with equal distinction in the work of our navy.

"Clause 1. The state of war existing between Spain and the United States annuls the treaty of peace and comity of Oct. 27, 1795, and the protocol of Jan. 12, 1877, and all other agreements, treaties or conventions in force between the two countries.

"Clause 2. From the publication of these presents thirty days are granted to all ships of the United States anchored in our harbors to take their departure free of hindrance.

"Clause 3. Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the Declaration of Paris, the government, respecting the principles of the law of nations, proposes to observe, and hereby orders to be observed, the following regulations of maritime law:

"1. Neutral flags cover the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war.

"2. Neutral merchandise, except contraband of war is not seizable under the enemy's flag.

"3. A blockade to be obligatory, must be effective—viz., it must be maintained with sufficient force to prevent access to the enemy's littoral.

"4. The Spanish government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with the vessels of the mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers, which will co-operate with the Navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control.

"5. In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exer-

cise the right of search on the high seas, and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law and the regulations which will be published.

"6. Defines what is included in contraband of war, naming weapons, ammunition, equipments, engines and, in general, all the appliances used in war.

"7. To be regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law, are captains, masters, officers and two-thirds of the crew of vessels which, not being American, shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque issued by the United States."

A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

First—That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Second—That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

In settling at the Bank of England for the balance of the indemnity due from China to Japan, the proceedings opened by the chief representative of the Hong Kong Bank presenting a check for \$11,008,857 16s. 9d. to the Chinese Minister, who at once placed it to the credit of his Government at the bank. The Chinese Minister then presented another check for about \$12,500,000—the largest on record—in favor of the Japanese Government. This payment finally settled all Japanese claims on China in regard to the war of three years ago. There is one demand left to be fulfilled, viz., that by China in requesting the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Wei-hai-wei, and upon evacuation British troops will take over the port.

Wicked Southerners are making the life of the colored citizen a burden in these war times. One of these tormentors approached an old negro who had been a busy partisan in the late national election and who considered that his efforts had contributed largely to the election of Maj. McKinley, and said: "Uncle Bob, are you getting ready to go to the war?" "I ain't a going, Sah." "Oh, yes! You've got to go, McKinley is calling in all his men." "Foh God, Boss! I didn't vote for no Mistah McKinley. I voted for Mistah Bryan!"

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order that contractors of Army supplies must not put mottoes on their goods. The order is the result of the act of a St. Louis contractor of hard tack, who stamped on each cake the words, "Remember the Maine." It is understood that the Secretary of War will issue a similar order.

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In an article on the Monroe doctrine published in 1863, Edward Everett showed that in the beginning it had been "urged, all but forced on the United States by the opportunity of England," was "bailed with rapture in her Parliament in its announcement, claimed on behalf of Mr. Canning as the work of his hands," and "admitted to have been the decisive leading measure of his administration." It had its origin in the determination of the United States not to permit European interference with the Spanish-American States which in the days of Monroe had recently attained their independence. It was the British Minister, Canning, who urged action in the use of the "Monroe doctrine" upon President Monroe through the American Minister in London. His declaration of the doctrine that bears his name was announced not merely with the approval of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, but at his earnest and oft-repeated solicitations.

The U. S. monitor Monterey will be accompanied on her voyage to Manila by the collier Brutus.

A revolt against Spanish rule is reported in the Caroline Islands.

The London "Westminster Gazette" of May 16 says: "The 'Standard' correspondent at Key West, wiring on Saturday, said: 'Comdr. Maynard, of the Nashville, while standing on his quarterdeck, was struck over the heart by a bullet which had previously passed through the shoulder of an Ensign. The wound was not serious.' This seems sufficiently remarkable, but it is nothing at all to what the 'Observer' correspondent has to tell us: 'Capt. Maynard, of the Nashville, was struck on the head with a solid shot, which glanced off. He was only slightly injured.' The Commander, with his heart uninjured by the spent bullet, was apparently promoted to be a Captain, only to demonstrate that he was hard-headed enough to resist the impact of a 'solid shot.' Our congratulations to Capt. Maynard on his obvious qualities of heart and head."

Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn on May 26 chartered the steamship Ohio of one of the Pacific lines for transport purposes. The vessel is now at Seattle, Wash., and has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco to be fitted out for her trip to the Philippines. The second expedition to the islands will be made up of the Zealandia, the Centennial and the Ohio.

AMBITIOUS JAPAN.

The "Shogyo Shimpo" goes straight to the root of things. It says: "The peace of the East depends upon Japan. England may be said to control Russia; Russia to control England, but Japan, in a certain sense, controls them both. The two great rivals in the East are England and Russia. The latter is incomparably powerful on land; the former rules the ocean. Even with France for an ally Russia hesitates to strike at England, but England on her side, is equally desirous to avoid a collision with Russia. In fact, it may be said that both States are honestly anxious for peace and genuinely averse to defying each other to combat. But circumstances are inexorably forcing them into the lists and their ultimate collision is almost inevitable. The two nations are profoundly sensible of the fact. When Germany seized Kiau Chou, England showed little excitement. Germany's potentialities in the Orient did not disturb her. But when Russia utilized the occasion to occupy Port Arthur, England rose up at once, and British men-of-war suddenly became ubiquitous. It is be-

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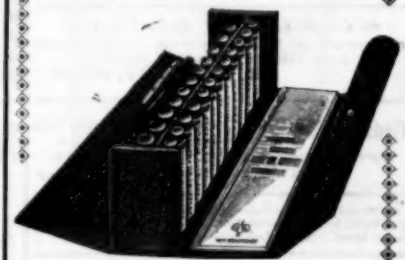
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yond question that if either of these giants were convinced of his inability to meet the other in combat, the preservation of peace would be guaranteed. It rests with Japan to establish that preponderance. The balance of power is in her hands. In a very few years, she will be able to send to sea a fleet of over eighty ships with a displacement of a quarter of a million tons, and to put in the field an army of 500,000 men. Her alliance would give complete control of the situation to either England or Russia, which ever she joined. There is no misconception about that in Europe. In December the London "Times" discussed the advisability of such an alliance, and the St. Petersburg "Novosti" was equally emphatic as to the advantage of an understanding between Russia and Japan. This empire may not yet have qualified to rank among the great Powers. It has still a considerable interval to travel before it reaches that goal. But it has acquired for itself a position in the East of which it may well be proud. It stands between England and Russia. To whichever of the two it holds out its hand, on that side the preponderance is established."

The Frank Miller Co., manufacturers of leather dressings and blackings, New York, have issued an excellent pocket map of Cuba, which is sent to their friends without charge.

LIEUT. ANDREW S. ROWAN.

Our Washington correspondent says: Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th U. S. Inf., is the hero of the Army at present. His perilous journey across Cuba, through territory alive with the enemy, his visit to the insurgents under Gen. Garcia, and his bringing important and valuable information to the Government, is certainly, as Gen. Miles well says, "an act of heroism and cool daring that has rarely been excelled in the annals of warfare." Lieut. Rowan gave me an extended account of his perilous trip in Gen. Miles's office Wednesday. Here it is in brief:

"We left Kingston May 23 in a small boat. It is about 100 miles from coast to coast, due north. We first reached Portillo, in Santiago de Cuba, and then had to go over a range of mountains nearly 8,000 feet high. Having crossed these mountains, we skirted the edges of plains until we reached the Bayamo river, from whence we took the main road to the town of Bayamo. Here we found Gen. Garcia. The Spanish forts were still smoldering. We left Bayamo the same night, and camped near the place where the Spaniards had embarked the day before for Manzanillo. Early next

morning we forded the Cauto river, and the following day came to Victoria de las Tunas, which has since been totally razed to the ground. From here we took the road due north over the historical hill of Dumanenas. Next day was spent in making a sail for the boat, and the following day we embarked from Manati in our little boat. We finally reached Nassau May 10. The night previous we had quite a scare. The man at the helm called out 'un vapor' (a ship). And, sure enough, there were twelve war vessels. Subsequently, to our great relief, we found that they were part of Adm. Sampson's squadron."

Lieut. Rowan was accompanied on his return trip by several guides and two Cuban officers—Brig. Gen. Enrique Collazo and Lieut. Col. Carlos Hernandez. Gen. Garcia had 8,000 men armed, and said he had 15,000 more men that he could arm.

The article headed the "Army Bill" appearing on this page last week, was inserted by mistake. It was a portion of the Army bill as originally presented to Congress, and before it passed in the shape in which it finally appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" (April 30, page 681), and is out of date.

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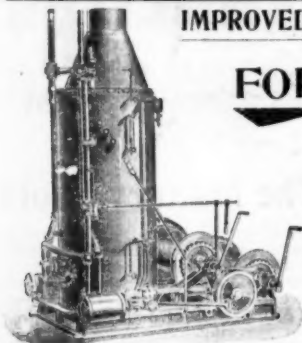
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